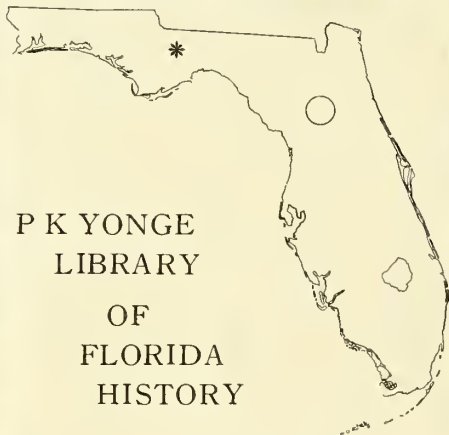


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HISTORICAL SITES

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CALL MANSION

Tallahassee, Florida

Owner: Mrs. Rinette Long Hunt, ^{great} granddaughter of Gov. Call.

Date of Erection: 1825-35.

Architect:

Builder: R. K. Call, Governor of Florida.

Present Condition: Good.

Number of Stories: Two with attic.

Materials of Construction: Brick and stucco.

Other Existing Records: None known.

Additional Data: General Jackson, first Governor of Florida granted 640 acres of land to R. K. Call, who was on the Governor's staff. Of the original plot only ten acres remain. Call was later elected Governor of Florida and in 1825 he began the building of his house. This mansion was built of hand made brick, manufactured by slaves in the Governor's brickyard on land adjacent to the house.

This is also the home in which Maurice Thompson spent a winter immediately after the Civil War and wrote the novel "A Tallahassee Girl."

(Verify)

HABS No. Fla-19
Page 1.

GOODWOOD

Tallahassee, Florida.

Owner: Senator Hodges.

Date of Erection: 1825, much altered later.

Architect:

Builder: Hardy Croom, Esq.

Present Condition: Good.

Number of Stories: Two and attic

Materials of Construction: Brick and stucco, timber framing.

Other Existing Records:

Additional Data: The entire Croom family was lost off Hatteras in or about the year 1835, and for twenty years the property was in litigation, the courts finally awarding the ownership of the property to Mrs. Henrietta Smith, a relative on the paternal side of the Croom family. The property was later sold to or inherited by ^{John S.} Frank Winthrop, a grandson of Mrs. Smith. Winthrop later sold the property to Orvah Hopkins, then known as one of the eight millionaires of the United States. In ^{incorrect} 1869 the property was sold to Dr. Arrowsmith, an English soldier of fortune, also an ex-soldier of the Garibaldi War. (2)

Mr. Winthrop owned this property when he was married, in 1874

THE OLD GAMBLE MANSION

Bradenton - 1842

One of the most interesting historical landmarks in Southern Florida is the old Gamble Mansion located in the outskirts of Ellenton, near Bradenton. Here the famous Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, was concealed from the Federals until he escaped to Nassau, later going to England where he became an outstanding barrister. The old mansion is now a Confederate Memorial and contains a very interesting collection of relics.

Fl. ... -
... motorcade ...
... Dr. Carita ...
... H. H. ...
MOTORCADE VISITS SCENIC SPOTS.

A motoreade of 41 cars Sunday traversed the Bellamy Road and surveyed several scenes of historic importance in the vicinity of Alachua and High Springs, with Dr. Carita Doggett Corse, Jacksonville, chairman of the History Writers Organization of Florida, as guest of honor. *199-*

Starting at Alachua, the motoreade visited the old Newnansville Settlement site where E. A. Spencer, Sr., gave a brief historic tale of the site. Other spots which the motoreade visited included the Spring Hill Church, the natural bridge and the adjoining river sink, the Tusteanugee Church, the Elum Church, and Echtuonee Springs.

5

Clay County

THE CHAMBER HOUSE - First house north of post office of Middleburg. Built in 1835 for Capt. Clark and his staff and occupied by officers serving under General Scott and General Jesup in the Indian campaigns. Also used by Union officers during the Civil War.

METHODIST CHURCH - Near the center of the town of Middleburg. Built by slave labor in 1847, from lumber donated by George Branning. The original bell is still in use. It was first used to toll the death of the child of the donor.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG - Located in the forks of Black Creek, where old road turns south from State Highway No. 68. Site of historical points of interest which are well preserved. There are no markers and few people know the location of points of interest. The town was established, according to legend, about ten years after St. Augustine, making it the second oldest community in the U.S.A. Facts show it was a small village at the beginning of the 19th century. Originally settled about 1818 and called Black Creek. At the head of navigation for steamers from Charleston and Savannah bringing supplies and departing loaded with lumber and cotton. Forts Neilson and Sanderson built during the Seminole war to guard Garay's Ferry, as it was then known, were the headquarters for troops under General Scott and General Jesup. Held by Union troops during the Civil War.

HISTORICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS

Broward County

SITE OF FORT LAUDERDALE - Southern extremity of Coast Guard Base #3, Las Olas Beach, city of Fort Lauderdale. In the park there is a marker : Marking the site of old Fort Lauderdale, built in 1838, by Major William Lauderdale, in commanding here during the Seminole War. Erected by Himmarshee Chapter, O.A.W., 1929.

INDIAN TRADING POST- FIRST U.S. POST OFFICE.-
HOME OF FRANK STRAUGHAN, FOUNDER OF FT. LAUDERDALE.-
COLLE MASSACRE. Northwest abutment of New River Bridge (Bridge No. 9) where it crosses New River. U.S. Highway 1 runs over the bridge. The marker states that on this spot, Jan. 31, 1895, Frank Straughan, founder of the city, conducted a ferry across New River, established a trading post with the Indians and operated the first U.S. Post Office. Seventh-tenths of a mile east of this point occurred, in 1848, the massacre by the Seminoles of the Colee family, which destroyed the first white settlement on New River. Two and one-tenth miles east of this spot, in the reservation of the U.S. Coast Guard, is the site of Fort Lauderdale, built in 1838, during the Seminole War, by U.S. government forces under the command of Major William Lauderdale for whom this city was named.

Fort Lauderdale

*Fort Lauderdale
Colee Mass*

Baker County

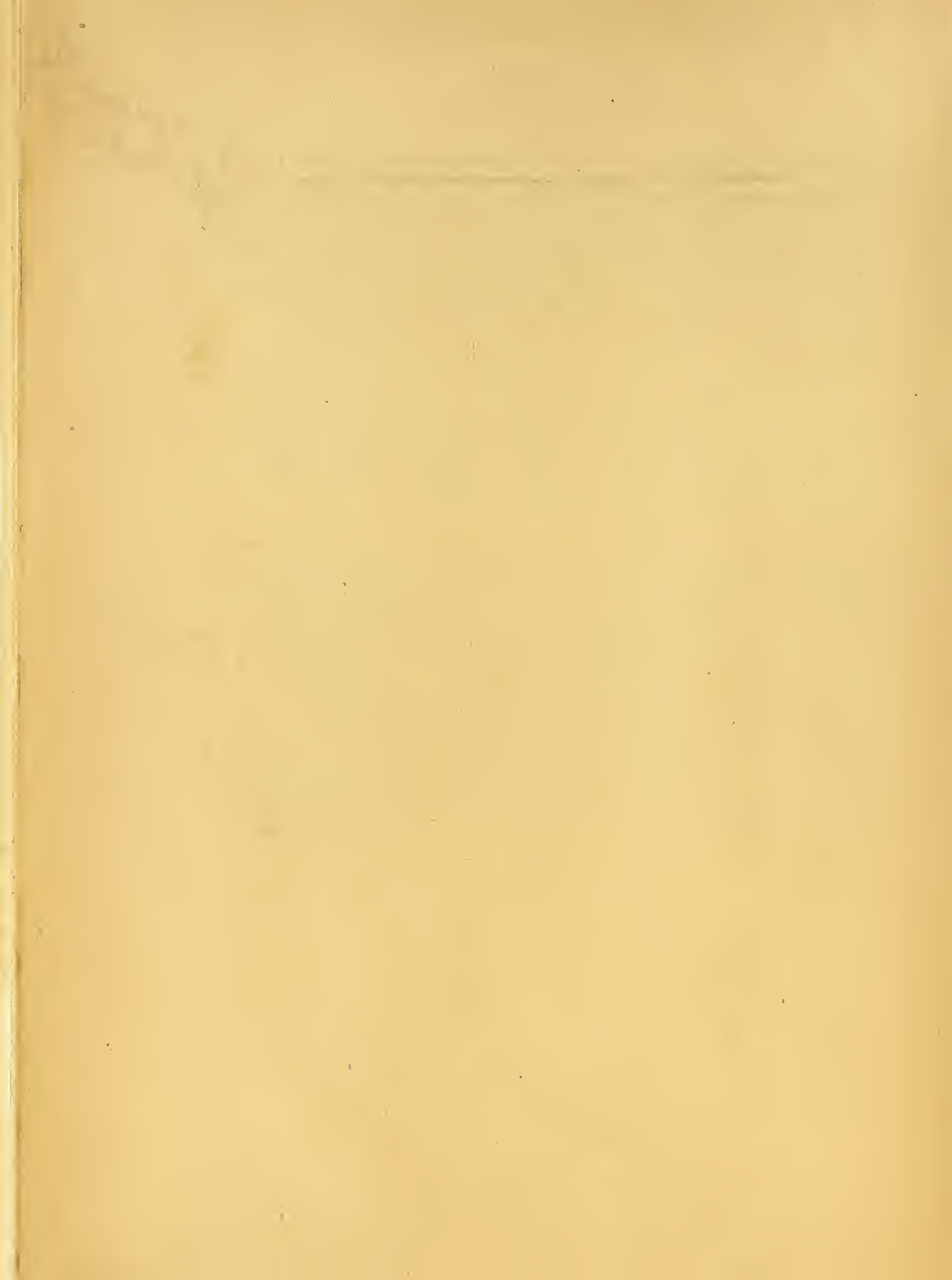
~~BURNED BLACKHOLE~~ - 10 miles north of Glen St. Mary. ~~Intersection of state highway No. 1 and Taylor Road.~~ Built in 1837 by D. S. Burnsed for protection of people in time of Indian uprisings. One of finest examples remaining today of this type of house, being in good condition, with but few additions and changes. The "peep holes" and places thru which to shoot the rifles may be seen.

GLEN ST. MARY RIVER ENTRENCHMENT - To the west of Little St. Mary River. This entrenchment is nearly two miles long. Well preserved. Visitors can see place where larger guns were placed because of the enlarged embankment. Built by General Finnegan while retreating before Federal troops from Jacksonville to Olustee. A short skirmish was held there and three Federals were killed.

BATTLEFIELD OF OLUSTEE - Between Ocean Pond and Cypress Pond to the right of it. 3 miles east of Olustee. Only a small part of the entrenchment remains. Underbrush has practically covered it but by close observation the line may be seen. On Feb. 20, 1864, Federal forces under General Seymour, on an expedition to capture the Confederate supply base at Lake City, and Confederate soldiers under General Finnegan, General Harrison and General Col wit, met in battle which ended late that afternoon. Approximately 1,061 Federal soldiers and 948 Confederate soldiers were killed. This was the largest battle of the Civil War in Florida

*At Moultrie Ga
op Baxter Fla*

OLUSTEE



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Columbia County

HENRY'S RAID - Line of trenches on south side of state highway 1, near Harttown, where state highway 1 parallels the G.O. & F. railway. Line of trenches still visible through the woods; in recent years they have been dug into for the sand. Col. Guy V. Henry and a detachment of the 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry on a raid to destroy the railroad bridge over the Savannah River, were turned back by the Confederate Cavalry Feb. 10, 1864.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS
.....

Dade County

INDIAN TRADING POST AND HOME OF CHIEF JACK TIGERTAIL - Miami river and N. E. 19th avenue, off Seventh St., Miami. Reputedly an ancient trading post where Indians camped for nearly half a century. Pirates went there for water and to trade with the Indians. Home of Chief Jack Tigertail, after whom the village was named, and who was killed there by a gang of so-called pirates who really were water thieves, after they failed to trade with him for a bunch of egret feathers. This waterfront gang stole the feathers after slaying him. Place is now known as Pirates' Cove Indian Trading Post, as Indians still take their wares to trade with Charles S. Hamilton who operates a curio store. A botanical garden, with trees and plants from almost every country, was planted around the post by the late Henry Coppinger, Jr.

Miami

ORIGINAL BARRACKS FROM FORT DALLAS - at Lummus Park, N. E. 3d St. and 3d Ave., on North side of park, Miami. A long, narrow, one-story white building with iron gratings over windows. Tablet placed by Everglades Chapter, D. A. R., states Barracks of Fort Dallas moved to and rebuilt on this spot in 1835 by citizens of Miami. Meetings held there now by the Florida daughters of the American Revolution.

FORT DALLAS - N. E. 1st court, Miami. Robt. Clay hotel now stands on the site. A bronze tablet is on outside, front entrance of hotel, placed by Everglades Chapter, D. A. R. : " 1835-36. Site of Fort Dallas. Erected for the fortification and the protection of Southern Florida during the Seminole war."

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Panama County

RESIDENCE OF GENERAL JAMES JACKSON BUILT
CORNER OF FLORIDA IN 1821 --- Southeast
corner of Intendencia and Palafox streets,
Pensacola. Destroyed by fire Dec. 30, 1939.
Site now occupied by a two-story building
which is being used for commercial purposes.
Mrs. Rachel Jackson said she lived in the
best house in town, which she occupied 3
weeks earlier than her husband. It was from
the balcony of this house that Mrs. Jackson
watched General Jackson march down Palafox
street, with the Fourth Regiment, under the
banner of the U.S. flag July 17, 1821.

Pensacola

PANTON-LELLIE & COMPANY, INDIAN TRADING
POST AND BURIAL PLACE OF ALEXANDER MC GILLIVRAY.
Northeast corner of Barcelona and Main streets,
two blocks west of Palafox st., Pensacola.
Panton's residence and warehouse are in a state
of ruin but the property is being protected by
city as an historical site. Indian trading post
was established by William Panton and Alexander
McGillivray during the British occupancy of
West Florida (1763-1783) Later on, Forbes and
John Innerarity became members of this firm.
McGillivray was born at St. Youlouse, Ala., 1746
and died at Pensacola in 1793. He was made chief
of the Creek Nation 1778 and commissioned a
British colonel in 1778; Spanish agent in 1784
and U.S. Brigadier General in 1790.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Flagler County

SITE OF FORT BULOW AND RUINS OF BULOW VILLA AND PLANTATION --- 3 miles north on Kings road from Junction of U.S. 1- Fla. 4, east on graded road 1/2 mile. Located in beautiful hammock land. Nearby is original clearing of cane field. One of the most extensive and best examples of coquina rock work in this section. Standing chimney from which grows a sizeable oak. Ruins contain a finely carved panel inscribed: "Bulow Villa" Jan. 26, 1831. Served as headquarters for Major Putnam, U.S.A., against Indians in 1835. It was to this place the Major retired after his defeat at Sun Lawton to the south. Because of the amiable relations of Bulow with the Indians, it served as a place of refuge for the settlers when Indian attacks were threatened. Bulow resisted when troops seized his plantation for headquarters. He was imprisoned but later received indemnity for his property which was destroyed by the Indians after the retirement of the government forces. Audubon, famous naturalist, used this villa as headquarters on visit to Florida prior to the Seminole War.

*at head
of Tomoka River
near Smiths
Creek.*

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Jackson County

.....

BATTLE OF MARIANNA - Lafayette street entrance to the churchyard of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, which is surrounded by the cemetery, on the second block from the Federal building, west, Marianna. A boy, Arthur Lewis, gave warning of the approach of Federal troops on Sept. 27, 1864 when Marianna was defended by old men and lads under 19, with Col. Montgomery in command. The Chipola river was destroyed and only about 50 Confederates were able to cross. 60 dead, 25 wounded, 100 Confederates taken prisoner, including Col. Montgomery. Oldest grave in church yard that of Genl. Virgil Milton, who died in 1882. Boys under Episcopal church died when the church was burned by Negro soldiers, serving under Gen. Asboth, a feared Federal.

Mariana



HISTORIC LIT & IND LITERATURE
:::~::~

Loon and Akulla
Counties

TALLAHASSEE TO ST. MARKS RAILROAD - State highway No.10, south of Tallahassee, along the railway. In 1834-36, the line was built by Governor Call, being the first railroad in Fla. St.Marks then was an important port, to which all the cotton in middle Florida, Georgia and Alabama was carried over the St.Marks railroad.

Talla
St Mark

Leon County

NEAMATHLA SPRING - 3 miles east of Tallahassee, north of Highway No. 19. Known as the Moss place. There is a house, 1½ story, and a spring at the foot of the hill. At this point stood the village of Chief Neamathla, who assisted the State legislative commissioners in selecting the location of the Capital on the hills of old Tallahassee.

Talla

BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE - 5 miles east of south edge of Woodville. Natural Bridge over the St. Marks River. One of the bloodiest battles between the States, 1865, during Gov. John Milton's administration, the Union troops under General Newton being defeated on March 4, 1865. The Cadet Corps of the East Florida Seminary formed the center of the Confederate line. The state legislature in 1921 appropriated \$5,000 for erection of a monument under supervision of the U.D.C. of Jacksonville.

HOME OF PRINCESS MURAT - On mile southwest of capital city on Jackson Bluff Road to south of highway. The old home is still there - also some of the plantings are still alive. Princess Murat was the niece of George Washington and wife of Prince Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon, who acted as aide-de-camp to General R.R. Call; was commissioned Colonel and appointed to command the force then guiding the frontier settlements.

ROBERT W. WILLIAM HOME - Southeast corner of Calhoun and Carolina streets, Tallahassee. Home is still standing and plantings still live and bloom. The oldest house in city, erected in 1831. Col. William was acting surveyor general for the Territory of Florida under the LaFayette Grant and also acted as LaFayette's agent when the latter decided to sell. Still standing are two marble mantels that a nephew of LaFayette sent Col. William following the visit

~~here~~ by the nephew.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Leon County

THE GROVE, HOME OF GOVERNOR RICHARD K. CALL - North end of Adams street-First ave., The old mansion still stands with some new improvements. The family cemetery is back of the mansion. A grant of 640 acres was made to Gov. Call and brick for the mansion was made by slaves in 1824 when the house was built. Gov. Call was Territorial governor in 1836-39. 1840-44. The house was also known as the home of "The Tallahassee Girl," because it was so called by Maurice Thompson in his book of that title. Gen. Call eloped with the girl who became his wife and built the house as a reply to her parents who did not want her to be exposed to the perils that then existed in Florida.

FORT SAN LUIS, 3 miles west of present city limits of Tallahassee on old Quincy highway. Section 27, T. 11 N R 1 W, East of State highway 76. Earthen breastworks and fresh water spring now shown. Established in 1640. Spanish fort also the mission center from which Franciscan Friars carried on their work of conversion. Built by the Spaniards.

JACKSON BLUFF - 75 feet north of Jackson Bluff bridge, just above which is the West Fla. Power Co. Below is the river bridge. Between the river bridge and the Power Plant is a large dug-out. It was there that General Jackson and his son crossed the river on route to Miccosukee and the Fowl Towns, in 1818, in his campaign against the Indians.

MERIDIAN MONUMENT. Just within the city limits of Tallahassee on the south side of state highway 19. A monument states it was erected by the State of Florida at the intersection of Guide Meridian and Base Parallel Line of Florida at the southern corner of the quarter section originally comprising the corporate area of the city of Tallahassee. All the surveys of Florida are made from this marker.

Leon County

GOODWOOD.- Two miles from the present city limits of Tallahassee on the west side of Miccosukee Road is the home of Donator and Mrs. M. C. Hodges, a fine old Southern type mansion, originally founded by Bryan Green, a botanist. Rare plants are still in the yards today.

OLD ST. AUGUSTINE ROAD - Runs from Pensacola to St. Augustine through Tallahassee. A wide clay road lined on each side by forest oaks, the branches of which are laden with wild roses and wisteria. In November, 1824, the Federal government appropriated \$25,000 for widening and perfecting the old Indian trail.

LA FAYETTE LAND GRANT - On road 19 where the road to the golf course turns off. Meridian monument at the southwest corner. Lafayette Memorial Park $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the monument dedicated on May 20, 1934, the 100th anniversary of LaFayette's death. Granted to General LaFayette, in 1825 by Congress, in recognition of his aid to the colonies through personal services and funds during the Revolutionary war.

CAMP JACKSON - Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the highway, 18 miles west of Tallahassee on state highway 19. Here General Jackson and his troops, composed of 1,000 volunteers, mostly from Tennessee, including 500 regulars and a large force of Creek, camped on their way to Miccosukee and the Powl towns which he and his men destroyed.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

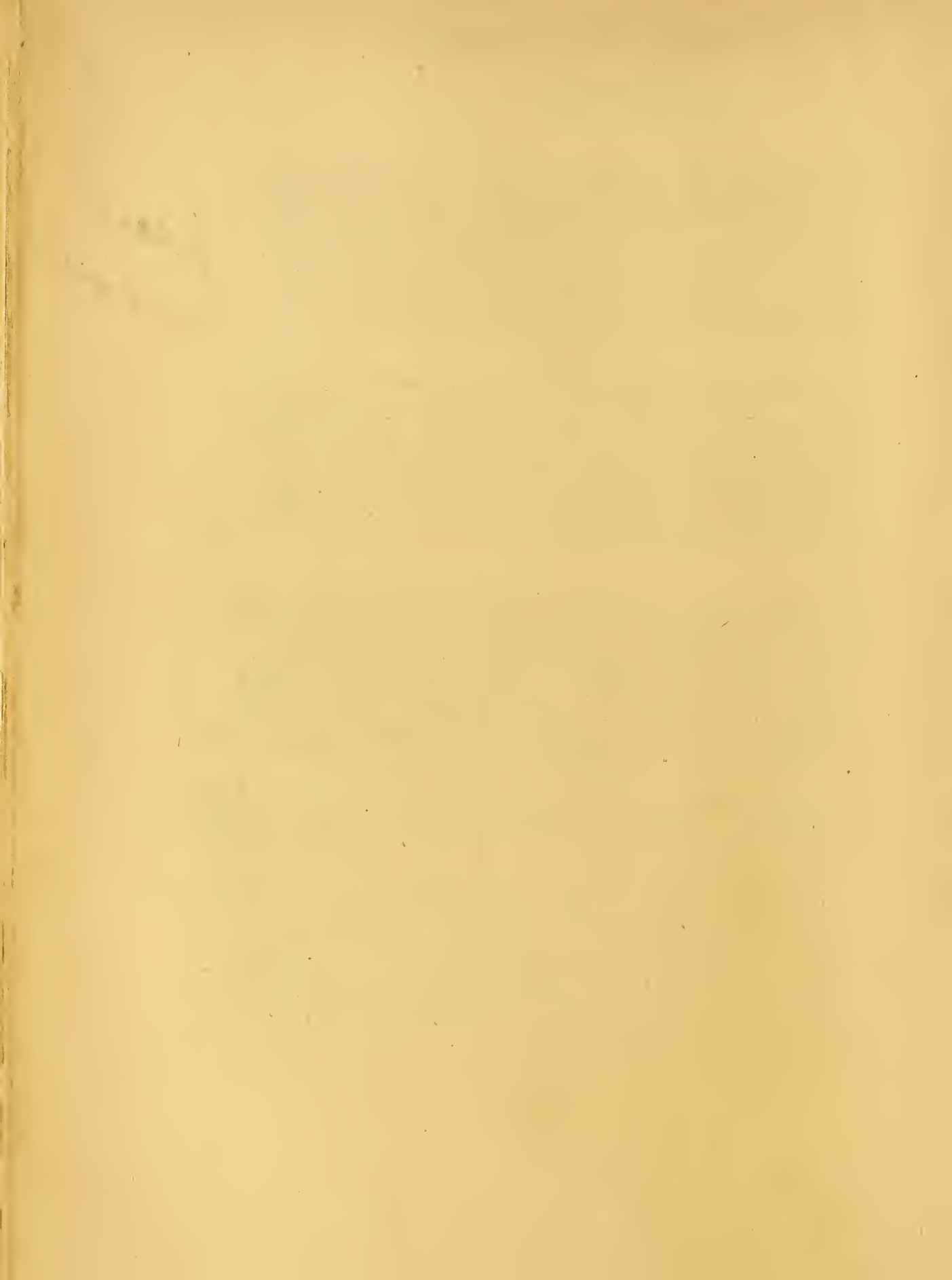
Madison County

OLD SPANISH MISSION OF MACHALLA.- 3 miles south of Greenville Junction of 35th and Sundown road. On the bluff side is a mound where the clapper was dug out of the ground, a short distance from where the bell was found. Probably the first Christian influence in Madison county was established there in the early 18th century when the Spanish Mission of Machalla was established. In 1840 an old Spanish mission bell, of splendid workmanship was found at this site. The bell is cast of an alloy of tin, copper and silver; it is 18 inches in height, measures four feet around the base, and bears the inscription "Santa Maria Ora Probonis", with the date Ano 1758, and a raised cross composed of 24 pointed stars. The bell is now in the library of the Fla. Historical Society in Jacksonville.

*Near
Greenville*

CHULECOTAH - Located 6½ miles northeast from state road 35, on a high bluff 250 yards off Madison and Birman road, (state highway 35 leads into the city of Madison) is crumbled brick and an excavation which was served as the cellar of Chulecoteh, Indian for Pine Hill, home of Judge John Charles McGhee, President of the Secession Convention of Florida, first judge of the territorial court in Madison county. The house once was the finest in the state, with mantels and steps of marble and mahogany and other tropical hardwoods adorning the interior. Many of the Sage plants growing in the county today came from this estate. Built in 1857.

STELLAPIKA - Situated 9½ miles from state road 1, or 11 miles northeast from Birman and state road 35, are a few tanning vats, all that remain of the first shoe factory established in Florida in 1857 by R.H. Willard, John Westcott and D.G. Livingston. Twenty-six slaves were employed to make shoes, saddles and harness for the Confederate army.



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Madison County

BATTLEFIELD OF CLIFF'S HARBOR - Ten miles from Greenville, about 2 miles east of state highway 35. The site today is mostly swamp with thick underbrush. It was the last Indian village in Madison county. In 1843, Capt. A. J. Lea with a band of sturdy citizens routed the Indians from their settlement, driving them southward into what is now Taylor county where they killed all but one.

SAN PEDRO - Located $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Madison, on the Oakwood road, was the first court house in the county. The building has been demolished and on its site stands the San Pedro Church. In 1828 the first county seat of Madison was located at San Pedro where the only public building consisted of a one-room house with a wide fireplace. In 1837 the county seat was moved to Newton, which is now Madison.

HICKSTOWN - Nine miles from Madison on state highway 1 was the settlement of John Hicks, chief of the Miccosukians, but now swamps and marshes. Neamathla was the principal chief until trouble arose about the Moultrie treaty which was signed by Hicks who moved with the Miccosukee tribe of which he kept control until 1834 when he was killed by Jumper, brother-in-law of Micanopy.

THE OLD BLACK HOUSE - Near the Confederate Monument in the City Park of Madison. On the present site is located a beautiful park surrounded by large oak trees and in the center is a Confederate monument. It was there that the Old Black House stood. Made in 1818 of pine logs and surrounded by a wall of pine posts, the building served as a refuge for the few white settlers against attacks of Indians. In 1834, John Hicks, Indian chief of the Miccosukee tribe, and 100 of his warriors attacked the fort. After losing about 60 of his men, Hicks fled. The fort withstood many later attacks. It was torn down in 1947 to make room for the present park.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Madison County

FLORIDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY - Ten blocks south of state road 1, on Range street, is what once was the largest Sea Island cotton ginnery in the world. Established by Capt. John L. Inglis at Madison in the early seventies, the enterprise grew to the final installation of 100 gins with a daily capacity of 100 bales of cotton. The boll weevil destroyed the culture of Sea Island Cotton and the firm moved its operations to the British West Indies. Experiments are now under way to revive the Sea Island Cotton industry in north-west Florida under government auspices. On the old site is one building remaining which has been used by the FMA as a canning plant.

CAPT. H.P. WILLARD'S COTTON FACTORY - On the bluff side of the factory pond, one-quarter mile from the corporate limits of Madison, 100 yards south of the Ga. and Fla. R.R. and Madison & Valdosta Highway is the site of what once was the second cotton factory in Florida, having been established by Capt. H.P. Willard in 1851 at a cost of \$50,000. The factory was burned February 5, 1857.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LAND MARKS
.....

Sanctae County

GAMBLE MANSION - A short distance from the post office in Ellenton is the Gamble Mansion, now under the care of the U.S.C. About 1841, Robert Gamble established a sugar plantation and mill and built the house which for many years was a place of entertainment of prominent visitors. Judah W. Benjamin, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, was harbored there during his escape after the close of the Civil War, 1865. It is now preserved as a memorial to the South.

BRADEN CASTLE - About a mile east of Bradenton are the ruins of the house built by Mr. Joseph Braden, 1854, which was the scene of fighting with the Seminoles in 1856. There is some wall still standing. A tourist camp is nearby.

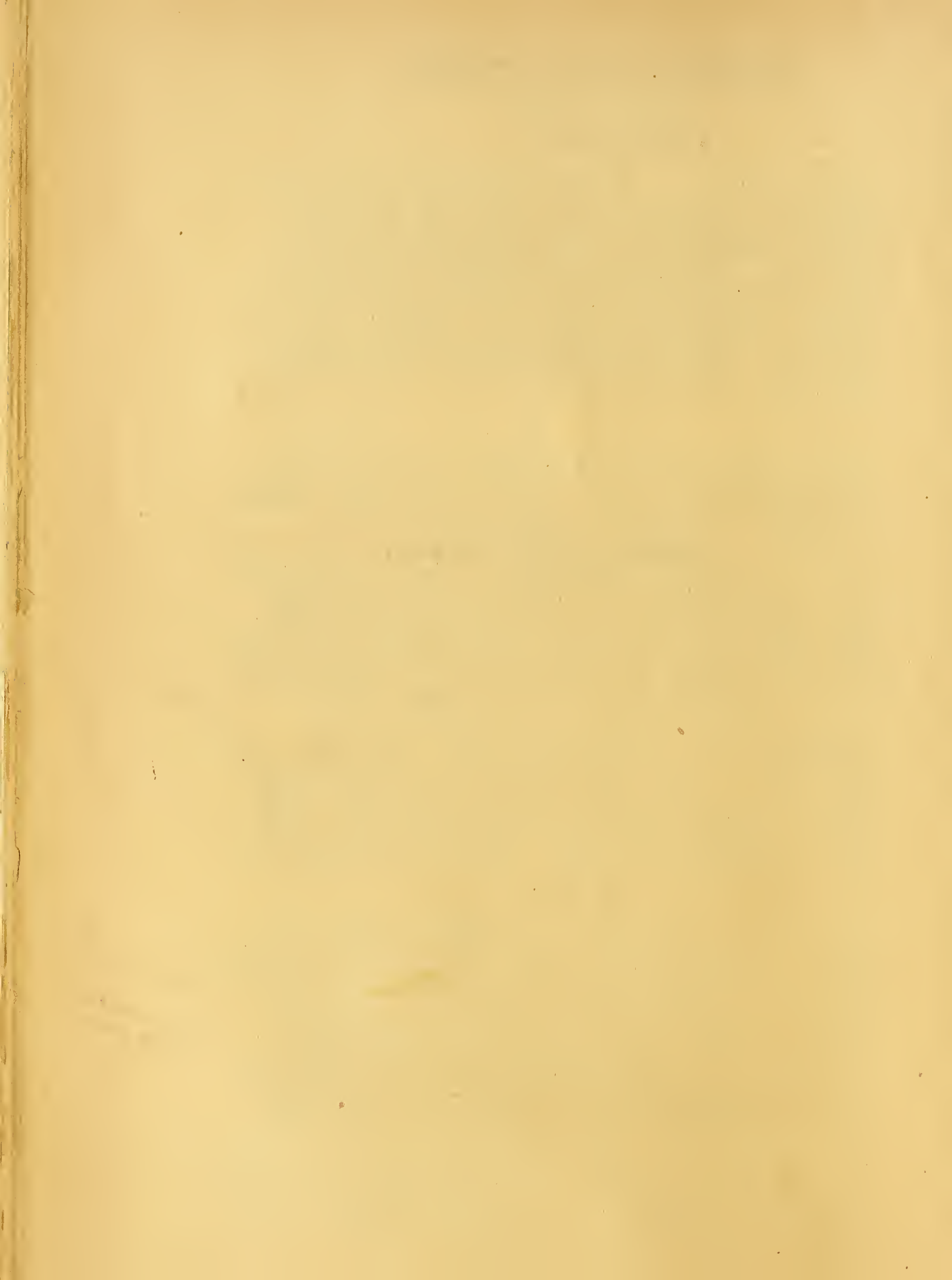
~~THE MOUNTAIN~~ - Hill, etc.

FORT KING - Three miles east of Ocala and directly east of the Highlands Clubhouse; about one-half mile southeast of State road 19, is the site of Fort King and the stockade, destroyed by a forest fire some years ago. The fort was established as an Indian agency about 1825 and first was known as Camp King; occupied as a fort from 1827 to 1842. It was the most important fort of that period; scene of many negotiations with the Seminoles. There Osceola signed a treaty with a knife thrust and on Dec. 23, 1835, the commandant, General Wiley Thompson, Lieut. Constantine Smith and 5 civilians were slain from ambush by a band of Indians under Osceola. Buried for Colonel W. King, 4th Infantry of Ocala are.

Fi-KING
Mansion

SHIPWRECK OF THE BRITISH BARKENTINE "REFORMATION" - Near Olympic Beach and State highway 140, Ocean Drive, 5 miles north of Jupiter Inlet, the British Barkentine "Reformation," Joseph Kirk, commander; Jonathan Dickenson, his slaves and company, with Robert Barton, under missionary, passengers; 24 persons in all; was shipwrecked Sept. 23, 1806. Captured by the Joca Indians, they were forced to walk to Jupiter, barely escaping being murdered. They made their way to St. Augustine where they were aided by the Spanish governor who sent them to Charleston, S.C. from where they boarded a ship to Philadelphia, after several died from exposure. Dickenson's book, "God's Protecting Providence" was the first description of Florida adventures published in the English language.

JUPITER
REFORMATION
WRECK



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Monroe County

SAN CARLOS INSTITUTE - Located on the west side of Canal between Southard and Polking streets, Key West. Organized in 1871 by Cubans who named it in honor of Manuel de Cespedes, first president of the revolutionary government of Cuba. It was the meeting place of statesmen, soldiers and others who planned the overthrow of the Spanish government. The Cuban government appropriated \$110,000 for a new building and \$2000 a month for its upkeep in 1921.

THE FIRST MESSAGE ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE - A two-story brick building now occupies the site on the southeast corner of Wheeler and Greene streets, Key West. Thomas E. Warren, on duty for the International Ocean Telegraph on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, got word from a friendly operator over the wire from Havana that he thought the U.S.S. Maine had been destroyed. Later the report was confirmed and the American authorities were notified. "Remember the Maine" was one result of this event.

THE FIGHT UNDER THE HUNTER HOUSE - The Jefferson building is now located on this site, west side of Canal between Greene and Front streets, Key West. where two editors engaged in a brawl over certain published articles they had written. Juan Maria Reyes, a Cuban, and Don Gonzalo Castanon, a Spaniard, the editors, started the dispute in which Mateo Orozco, a Cuban, became involved. He was insistent on a duel with Castanon who finally agreed. Between the appointed hour, Orozco was informed his enemy intended to leave for Cuba. He rushed to the hotel where more words and blows followed. Castanon finally began shooting and Orozco ran downstairs where he procured a weapon with which he returned the fire. Castanon was finally killed and Orozco was helped to escape to Nassau by an officer on the cruiser, Tennessee, who was a brother Mason.

27

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Monroe County

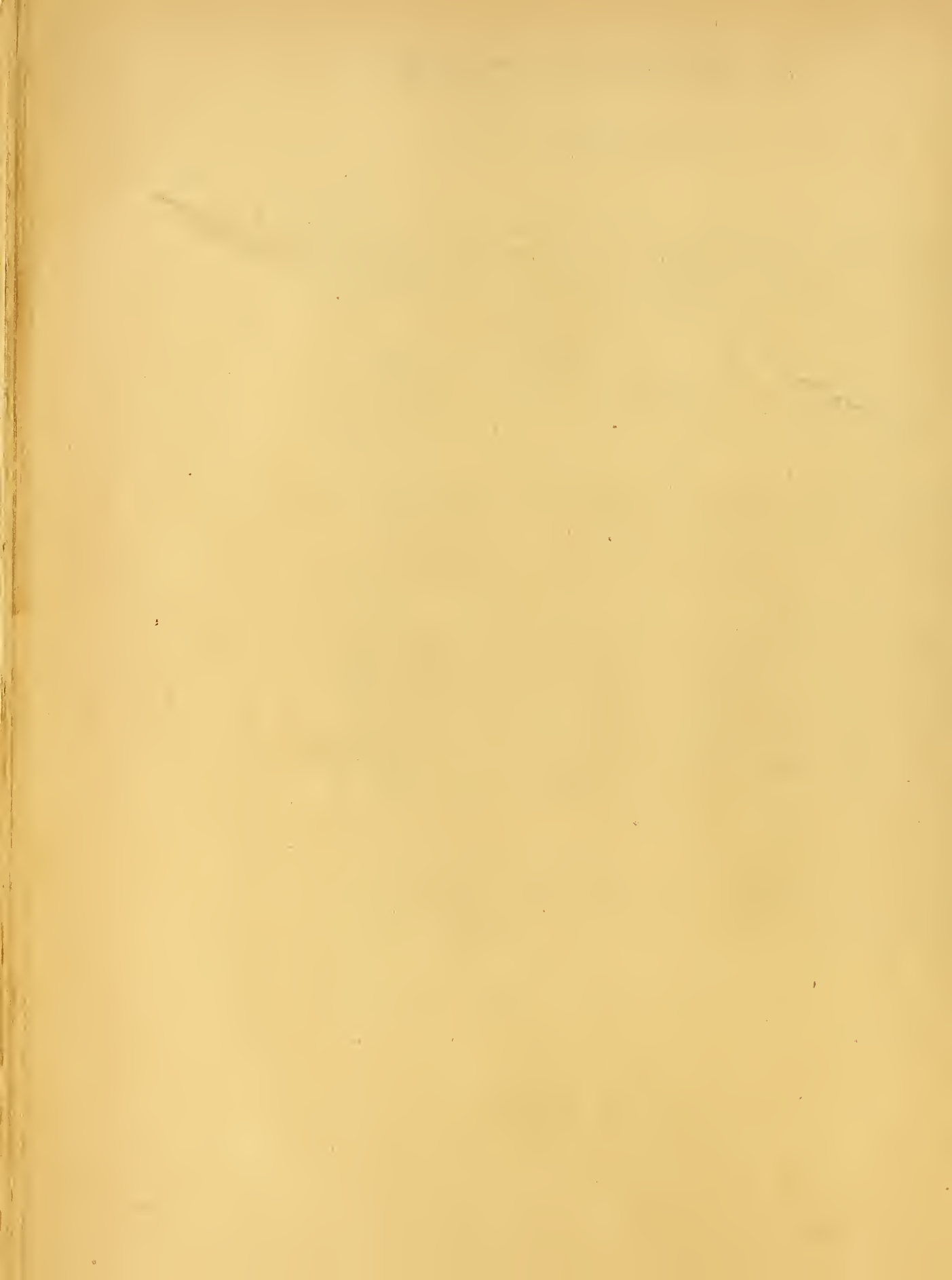
SITE OF THE FIRST CIGAR FACTORY IN THE U.S. - The approximate location is on Front St. between Duval and Fitzpatrick streets, Key West, established by William H. Hall in 1831 who employed about 50 workers. Hall made money shipping the cigars to N.Y.C. Fire destroyed the factory in 1859.

KEY WEST

EAST MARTELLO TOWER - On the southern shore of Key West, about 3 miles from town, on Roosevelt boulevard, are the ruins of what once was a fortification built on the water's edge and consisting of a tower of the Martello type surrounded by casemates and a parapet reinforced with sand embankments. Little is known about this tower which is believed to have been built to defend the south shore of Key West.

A MONUMENT TO THE REVOLUTION - Located in the local cemetery, Key West is a monument erected by public subscription in 1902, representing the 4 provinces of Cuba when the revolution of 1898 was begun. It was put up in memory of those who fell in the first battles before independence was won. Since 1872, Cubans have honored the memory of their martyrs by meeting at San Carlos and marching to the cemetery where appropriate services are held. The monument is more than 21 feet high, of marble and granite. It is the only one of its kind in the United States.

WHERE THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WAS FIGHTED. Just outside the harbor of Key West, on the morning of April 23, 1898, the Spanish tramp steamer, *Don Juan Ventura*, was easily captured by the *Nashville* when she fired two shots across the bow of the Spanish ship, the captain of which just did not know there was a war under way and so steered right into the lines of the U.S. Naval Squadron.



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Monroe County

PORT TAYLOR - On the southwestern shore of Key West. Reached through the gate at the west end of Angela street. Work was begun on the fort in 1844 but a hurricane two years later destroyed what had been done. Construction was resumed immediately. The fort has 2 large mounted guns overlooking the harbor. Quarters were occupied during the Civil War by Union soldiers, although Key West was in strong sympathy with the Confederates. It was called after Zachary Taylor.

KEY WEST

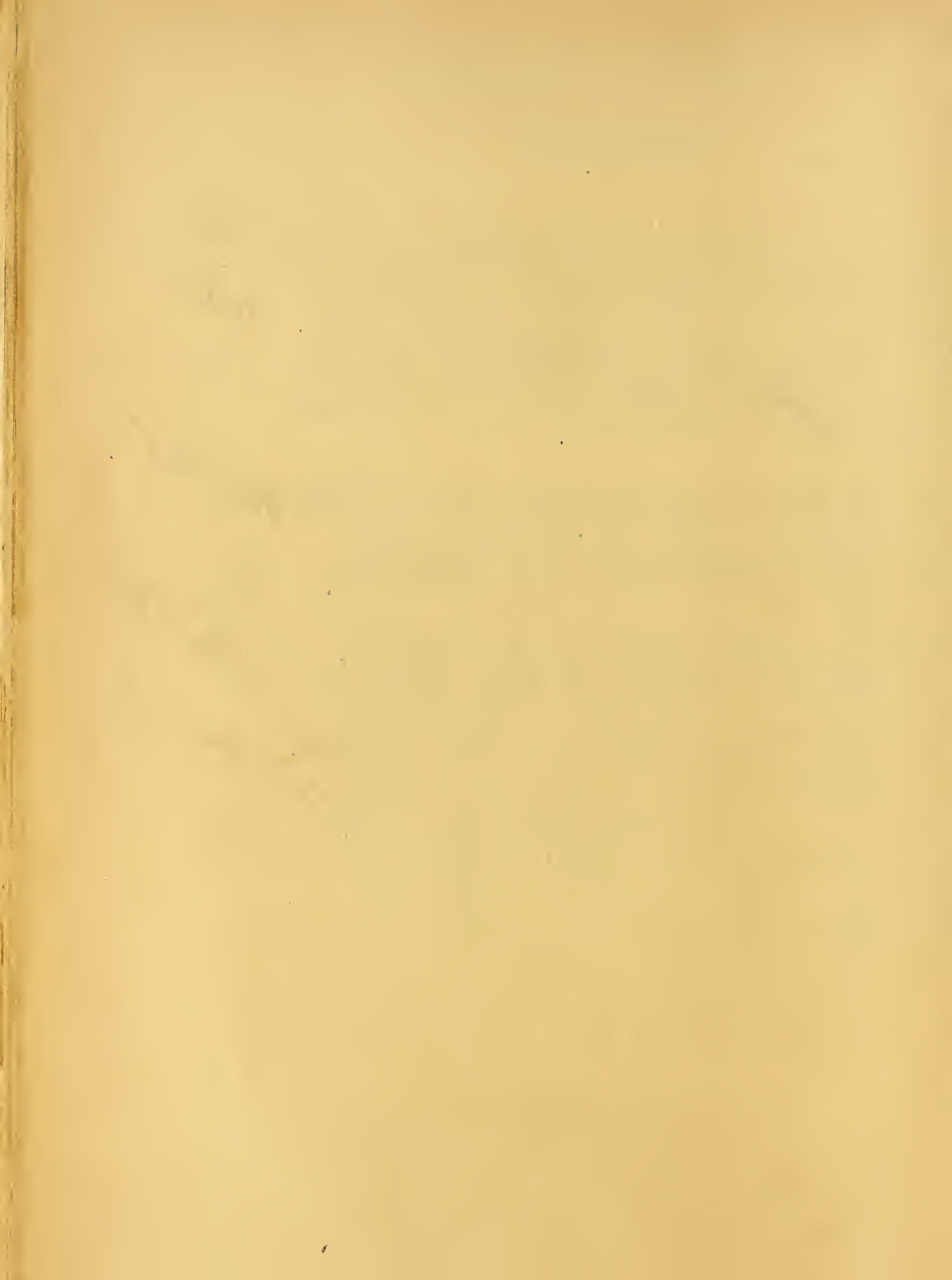
TEA TABLE KEY - Just south of upper Matecumbe Key and a mile east of state highway 4. Used as a base of operations by Lt. John T. McLaughlin, U.S. Navy, 1839-1841, in connection with the Florida-Indian wars. It was to this base that the survivors of the Indian Key massacre escaped on August 7, 1840.

TEA TABLE

INDIAN KEY MASSACRE - Just north of Lower Matecumbe Key, one mile east of the highway, state 4, is a small island containing 12 acres. Nothing remains of the buildings except brick cistern and grave stone of Jacob Housenon. Indian Key was first settled by Capt. Housenon, of Staten Island, N.Y., who established a base for wreckers there. On Dec. 25, 1838, Dr. Henry Perrine landed there with his family. He was experimenting with the growing of tropical plants imported from Yucatan. On the morning of August 7, 1840, the colony was attacked by 200 Indians and Dr. Perrine and 12 others were killed. His family and other survivors escaped to the U.S. Naval vessels at Tea Table Key.

INDIAN KEY

DR PERRINE



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Orange County

FORT CHRISTMAS - At Christmas, on the Cheney highway, off the road about one-fourth mile, in an undeveloped and practically inaccessible section is the site of Fort Christmas, established by General Abraham Austin, Dec. 25, 1837, for the protection of settlers.

Christmas

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MILITARY ROAD - On the north Dixie highway, in the section known as Ft. Maitland, located between Winter Park and Maitland, is the route that was used between Fort Maitland and the section south during the Seminole war.

Ft Maitland

OSCEOLA'S CAMP - Interlachen avenue at Horse Park is the section used by Osceola as his camping ground during the Seminole Indian wars.

FORT MAITLAND - On east side of highway, 2.4 miles north of city hall in Winter Park and .6 mile south from cross road to post office at Maitland is the 1838 site that was used by Lt. Col. Alexander C. Fanning as a stockade during the war between the Indians and the Seminoles. Named in honor of Capt. William B. Maitland of the 2nd artillery. Marked by D.A.R.

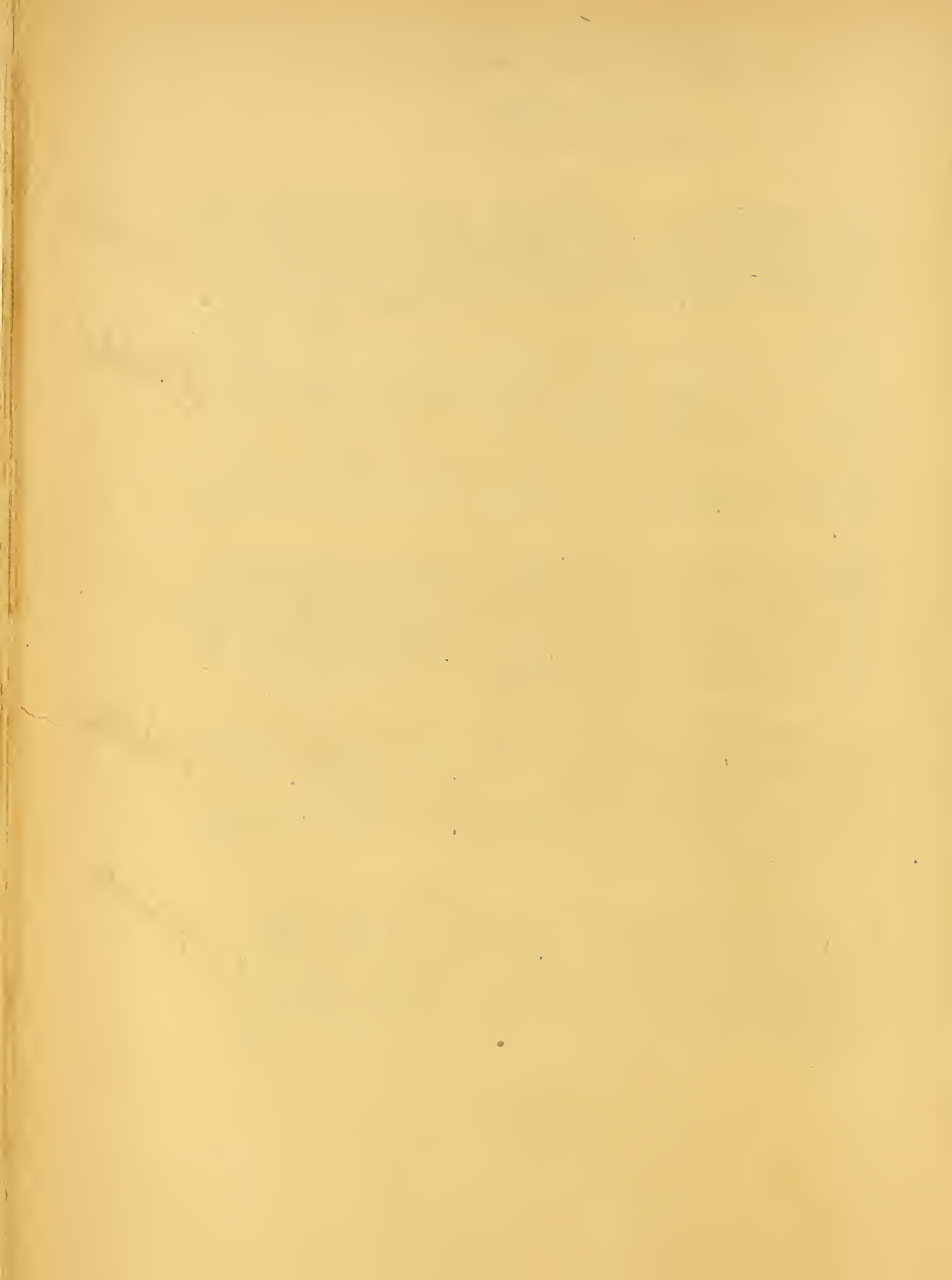
11

FORT GATLIN - Located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Orlando and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east on Gatlin ave. There is a small shop where Gatlin avenue leads off of the highway. It was established in 1837 when it was named for Mr. John B. Gatlin, asst. surgeon, U.S. Army, who was killed in the Dade Massacre, December, 1835. Fort Gatlin was occupied eleven years.

Ft Gatlin

COUNCIL OAK - Located $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the Orlando city limits (Grant avenue) and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Dixie Highway, U.S. 17, in a private grove, which faces on a continuation of Delaney street, is the place where Seminole Indians held council meetings during the wars, under an unusually large oak tree reputed to have a spread of more than an acre.

Orlando



.... HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Pinellas County

FORT HARRISON - Harbor Oaks, Fruit Pond and Orange place, Clearwater. No trace remains of the log building which housed an average of 340 commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Sixth U.S. Infantry. Named after President William Henry Harrison, the fort was established April 8, 1841. Abandoned November 1, 1841.

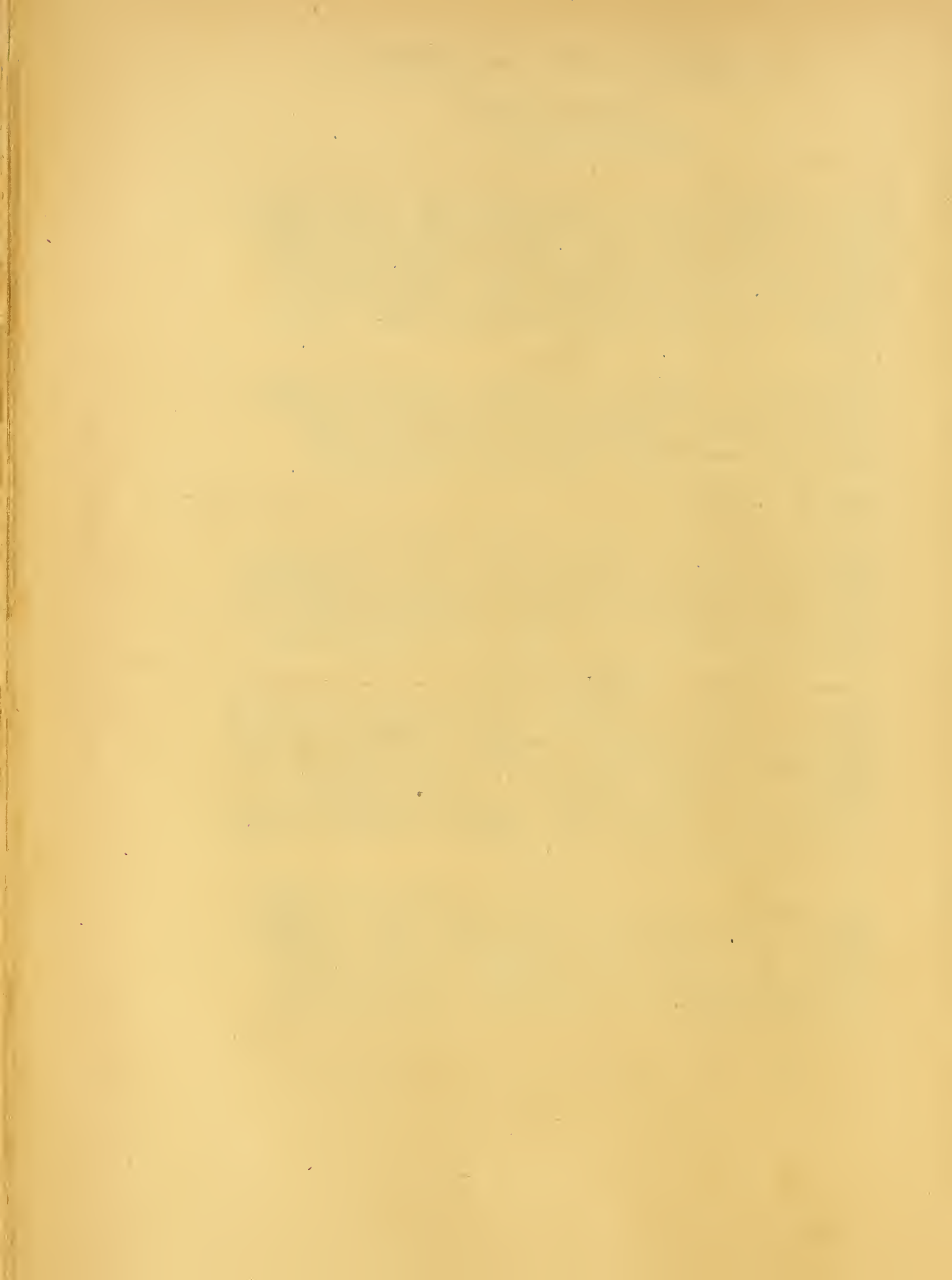
BIRTHPLACE OF COMMERCIAL FLYING -- On the south side of fill forming approach to Municipal pier, the site of the landing field from which Tony Jones took off on the first commercial flight on an airplane with passengers and express, January 1, 1914.

HOMEPLACE OF CAPT. JAMES P. McALLAN - At Coachman station, 4 miles N. and E. of Clearwater, just a few feet off Coachman road, is the oldest log cabin in Pinellas county, having been built in 1856. Home of Capt. James P. McAllan, third of the seven brothers who settled there before the war between the states, in 1830.

-TUTHIL COUNTY-

BROWN'S LANDING - Located 4 miles south of Palatka on the west bank of the St. John's river, is a high bluff overlooking the river, used for a boat landing and picnic grounds. Capt. Dickinson's troops with 2 field guns, under Lieut. Bates, successfully attacked the Federal gunboat, Ottawa, and a transport on May 22, 1864.

FIRST TRADING POST OF PALATKA - Where now stands the Florida East Coast Railroad station on Water street, on a high bluff overlooking the St. Johns river, with a shed on the site, was the trading post established in 1820 by James Harvey and companions, Hines and Godruff. Burned by the Indians in 1833.



... HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS...

St. Johns County

PRINCE MURAT PLANTATION AT FORTENOPE - Located at the intersection of state roads 4 and 14, on Mosos Creek, approximately 9 miles south of St. Augustine was the plantation owned by Prince Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, who came to Florida in 1824 as an exile from France. He and the Princess lived at Fortenope only at intervals, as they had other property near Tallahassee.

HOUSE OF PRINCE MURAT - Located at the corner of St. George and Bridge streets, on N.E. corner, is a tearoom and coffee shop. The house was occupied by the Prince and Princess in 1834-35 who later left this St. Augustine house for Tallahassee.

PICOLATA FORTIFICATION - Located at about 1 mile south of Catherine Hall on state road 47, Picolata is on the St. Johns river. The old breastwork is constructed of dirt thrown up to a height of from 10 to 20 feet and is in the shape of a horseshoe, running southeast. It was built during the Indian wars and occupied by federal troops during the Civil War.

THE OLDEST HOUSE - Located on St. Francis street opposite the present arsenal and site of the old Franciscan monastery, at St. Augustine. Building is situated close to the sidewalk and entrance is via three wide doors. Three flags fly at front of the building indicating it has been under Spanish, British and American control. Tradition states it was used by the Franciscan Priars who founded religious province of St. Helena.

CITY GATES - Located at the north end of St. George avenue, St. Augustine. The gates are two coquina pillars spaced about 12 feet apart with a wall, of the same material, extending east and west from the pillars, together with a small aperture for use of the guards. Construction began in 1743. Gates were built with the idea of protecting the city against the English. In 1804 they were rebuilt by Antonio Arredondo, royal engineer of Spain.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LAND MARKS

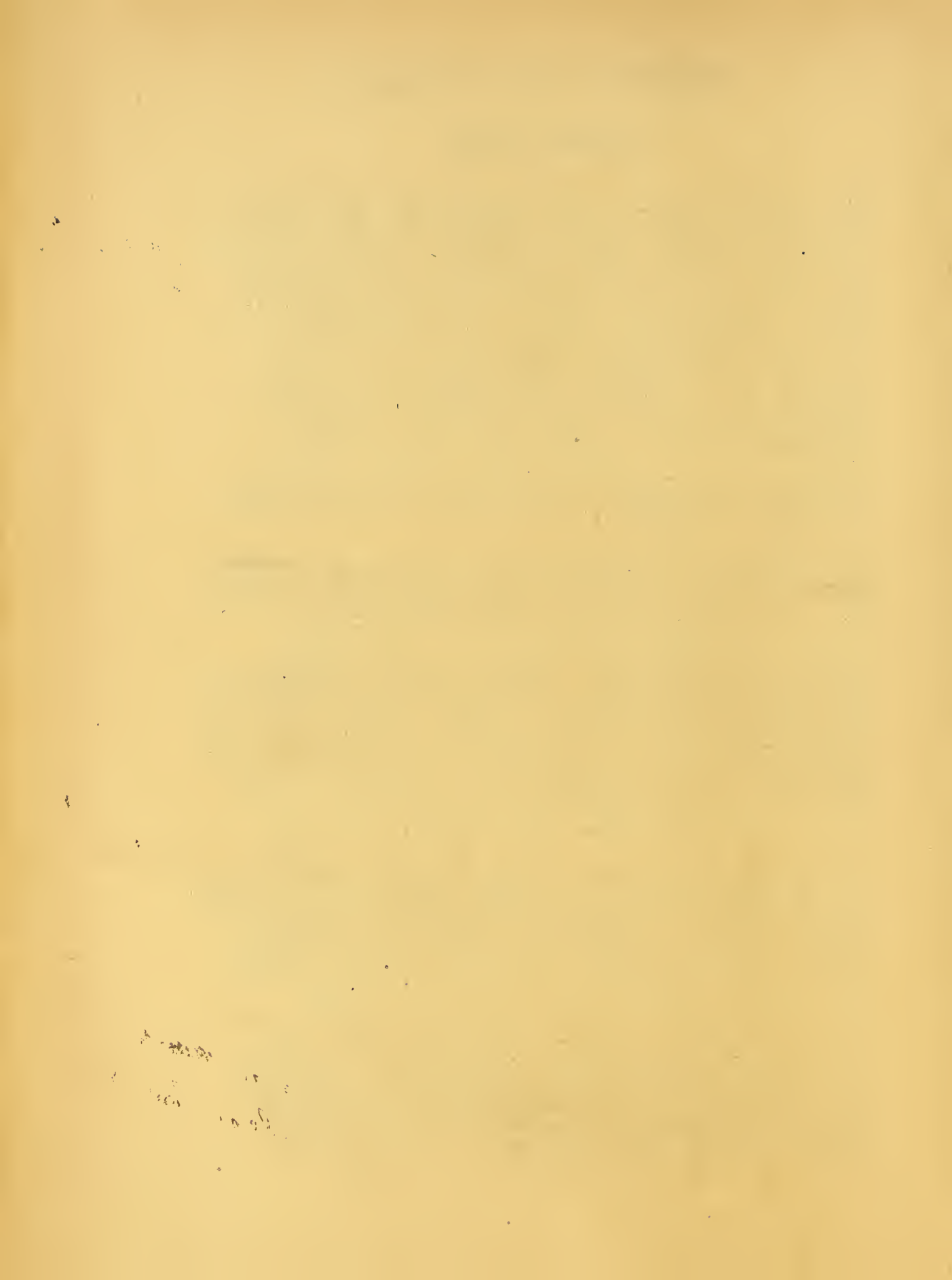
St. Johns County

OLD SPANISH TRAIL - From St. Augustine, the trail begins just south of the city limits, approximately one mile from the center of town, off state highway 4. Site of the start of the trail is marked. The trail turns west and runs to the St. Johns river. It is a sandy country road. In many places it all but loses its identity but it is still passable. The trail was started about 1565 as a means of reaching the interior. Two centuries after its beginning in St. Augustine it finally led the Spaniards to California. Later years have seen it modernized into a hard-surfaced highway which connects old St. Augustine with old San Diego, Cal. altho it is doubtful if the exact route is followed all of the way.

DON TOLEDO HOUSE - Located on Aviles street, ~~which runs~~ south from King street (at the Plaza) to Bridge st. The old structure is built flush with the st. It is a two-story, sand and coquina building. A balcony overhangs the front and a small garden extends from the back. Old, interesting relics are located in this house which, according to tradition, was built by Don Toledo, a Spanish grandee, for an Indian princess. He was the first Spaniard to wed an Indian. Building supposed to have been built in 1586 after Drake's attack on St. Augustine. It is now owned by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It has a secret fireplace bank, wishing well, a key vine.

CATHEDRAL - Located on Cathedral place, ~~opposite~~ ^{NORTH SIDE} the plaza, constructed by order of the King of Spain in 1793-97, the Cathedral was dedicated Dec. 8, 1798. It was partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1867. Today it is one of the most interesting of St. Augustine's numerous attractions. The bell in the westerly niche carries the date of 1682.

FRENCH METHODIST CHURCH - Located on San Marco avenue, just north of the City Gates. Opened in 1821. Many of the graves are unmarked. Records show that at one time there probably were many French people in St. Augustine. Presbyterian church is the custodian.



HISTORICAL SITES & LANDMARKS

St. Johns County

FORT MATANZAS - Located about 15 miles south of St. Augustine at the mouth of the Matanzas Inlet, the fort is situated on an island in the Matanzas river, reached only by boat either from the mainland or Anastasia Island. The fort has been rebuilt by the National Park Service to the original proportions. Started in 1736 without Royal Spanish sanction in anticipation of an attack by Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia. In 1743, an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the fort. During the Revolution, English occupied the fortification as a key to Saint Augustine.

*200th Anniversary
Oct 12th 1937*

OLD SPANISH MONUMENT - Located in the center of the Plaza de la Constitution, in the heart of St. Augustine. Reinstated in 1812 as a memorial to the liberal constitution granted Spain. Later, the inscription was removed on orders from Spain but it was returned in 1818. The only monument in existence commemorative of the event.

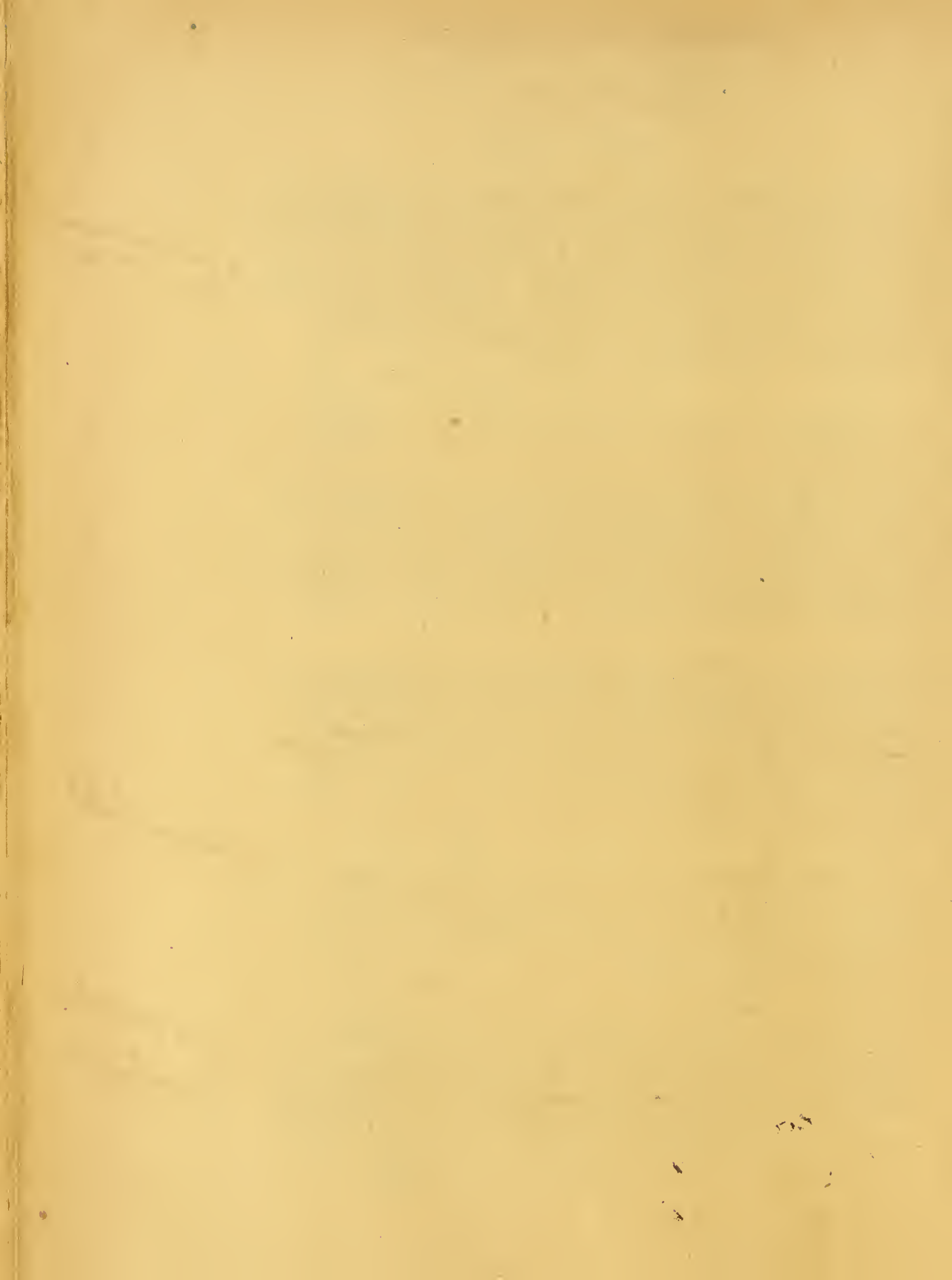
OLD SPANISH TREASURY - Located at the corner of Treasury and St. George streets, the building was originally of coquina but, after a fire in 1708, when it was destroyed, it was rebuilt of ~~stone~~ and coquina. The original work was done between 1680 and 1695. Now in possession of the U.S. Exchange of St. Augustine.

MASSACRE OF DUTCH HIGHLIGHTS - Approximately 15 miles south of St. Augustine on the southern end of Anastasia Island at Matanzas Inlet, Jean Ribault and his men, who had been shipwrecked near Cape Canaveral, were massacred by the Spanish under Pedro Menéndez in Sept. 1565 after they had been promised safe conduct.

Matanzas Inlet

SEAWALL - Extending from a point just north of Fort Marion to a point opposite the Surge Ground at the State Arsenal, St. Augustine, the seawall is constructed of coquina. Started in 1690 by Don Diego de Quiroga y Losada, Governor of Florida, to check encroachments of the sea. Completed about 1700. In 1837, the U.S. Government started the present wall, which was completed in 1843.

*Zero mark
Elevations*



HISTORICAL SITES & LANDMARKS

St. John County

OLD SLAVE MARKET - Located in the heart of Saint Augustine, in the east end of the Plaza, fronted by Charlotte street, just west of Bay street, is the old slave market. Originally a watch tower, built by the Spaniards in 1605, maintained until 1765, the English rebuilt it as a market where auctions were held, slaves being sold at various times, hence the name.

FORT MARION - located on N. side or shore of Matanzas Bay, N.E. of central portion of city business district, built on the founding of St. Augustine in 1565 by Don Pedro Menendez who erected a stockade of palmetto logs known as Fort San Juan de Pinos, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1585 and rebuilt by Don Pedro Menendez, a nephew of the founder, in 1611. In 1696, a program was launched to rebuild the fort, which was completed in 1756, 60 years later.

OGLETHORPE'S ATTACK ON FORT MARION - At the extreme N. end of Anastasia Island, opposite Fort Marion, about 1 mile from state highway 140, St. Augustine, Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia landed in June, 1740, then he entrenched himself and built sand batteries preparatory for an attack on Ft. Marion. Actual bombardment started on June 28th and continued until July 7th when the siege was abandoned and Oglethorpe returned to Georgia.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION - Located on the corner of St. George and Cathedral sts., is the building, much changed from the original, which was made of logs, known as the Governor's Mansion at St. Augustine, having been sold to the King of Spain for 1000 ducats for that purpose. The building was under the Spanish flag for more than 200 years; under British flag for 20 years and since July 10, 1821, under the Stars and Stripes. (Building is now being demolished, preparatory to construction of a new post office.)

reconstructed as.

Part of North and East walls are of original blocks of coquina.

Received of the
Hon. Secy of the Navy
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of
the book of the
Navy

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

St. Johns County

^{N. side}
OLDEST WOODEN SCHOOLHOUSE - Located on St. George street, just south of the old City Gates, in St. Augustine; the building was made of red cedar timbers, with a stone floor, sometimes during the seventeenth century by Juan Genoply, a Minorcan, who escaped from Governor Turnbull's colony near San Myrna, and who conducted an English-speaking school.

Tabby floor.

DADE MONUMENT - Located on Marine st., south of the State Arsenal, St. Augustine, three large pyramids mark the location where Major Dade and 107 of his comrades are interred. All of them were slain on Dec. 23, 1835 when they were ambushed by Indians. Only three out of the 110, under Major Francis L. Dade, escaped.

In Natl Cemetery.

CHURCH - IGLESIA GENERAL DEL LA MUJER - On Ocean street, one block east of San Marco ave., Saint Augustine, in a chapel and a cemetery, latter containing graves of those who died in yellow fever epidemic of 1877. Indians killed Father Rodriguez and a Franciscan brother. The chapel has been rebuilt twice.

near F. & Y.

OLD SPANISH CEMETERY - Located at north end of Cordova st., just off Orange st., St. Augustine, used by Spanish from 1764 to 1873. Mortuary chapel was built to perpetuate memory of a priest, Rev. Feliz Varela. In front of the altar is a vault containing remains of Bishop Verot, the first resident bishop of the diocese.

CAPTURE OF OSEECOLA - At the intersection of Fort Peyton road and state highway 4, approximately 7 miles south of St. Augustine, about a mile from the site of Fort Peyton, Osecola was captured under a flag of truce, October 26, 1837. He died Jan. 30, 1838 at Fort Moultrie, South Georgia.

FORT PEYTON - On Moultrie Creek, about 2.5 miles southeast of Hastings road and .8 mile from the site of capture of Osecola, is the site but ^{nothing} remains of Fort Peyton, constructed between 1835 and 1837, which saw much service during the Indian wars. At one time, General Sherman was stationed there.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

St. Johns County

MASSACRE OF THEATRICAL TROUPE BY INDIANS --

On Picolata road west from St. Augustine, 1.3 miles west from intersection of state road 48, 175 feet north from road, set in flat woods, a theatrical troupe enroute to St. Augustine was massacred by the Indians on May 23, 1840. There were five members in the troupe.

Picolata Road

--- SEMINOLE COUNTY ---

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MILITARY ROAD -- Leading south from Fort Mellon, on past Fort Read on south to Fort Maitland in Winter Park, is the trail followed by Gen. Zachary Taylor on his march south during the Seminole wars.

Sanford

FORT MELLON -- One mile east of the business center of Sanford and three blocks south of Lake Monroe on Mellon avenue, Fort Mellon was established by Lt. Col. A. C. Fanning, 1836. An attack was made by King Phillip and his son, Coacoochee, on Feb. 8, 1837, when Capt. Charles Mellon was among the first killed in this attack.

FORT READ -- Approximately one and one-half miles south of Lake Monroe, on west side of Mellon avenue, one mile east of the business center of Sanford, Fort Read was established in 1837. Soldiers from Ft. Mellon would send signals to Ft. Read if they saw Indians in the neighborhood.

--- BUNTER COUNTY ---

BREAKFAST FOND -- Five miles south of Bushnell, on Dec. 23, 1835, Major Francis L. Dade and his company of 100 men ate breakfast at this site and on continuing their march were massacred at the site of Dade Memorial Park.

Bushnell

--- VOLUSIA COUNTY ---

MISSION OF ATOCUINI DE JORORO -- On state highway 75, at Third avenue, New Smyrna, was the Mission of Atoquina de Joroco built by the Franciscan friars about 1696. The remains are well kept up under supervision of Florida State Historical Society. Destroyed by Creek Indians under British invasion and later converted into a sugar mill, which was destroyed by Seminoles in 1835.

New Smyrna

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

VOLUSIA COUNTY

MASSAQUE BLUFF -- At the east end of the bridge from New Smyrna to Coronado is a large shell mound overlooking the inlet and mainland. The shell mound was probably built by the Jeroro tribe of the Timucuan Indians before arrival of the Spanish. A plantation house stood on this mound during the early part of the 19th century. The settlers were massacred by the Seminoles in 1835. Owner in Civil War times was killed in a Federal raid and owner in 1894 was murdered; hence the name.

New Smyrna

VOLUSIA LANDING --- On the east side of the river opposite Astor, north of state highway 19, is an extensive shell mound of fresh water shells, site of a Seminole Indian trading post operated under middle of the 19th century. A mission was built in 1686 in this section where 400 Christian Indians gathered in 1683. Here many Indian trails crossed the river. Fort Columbia and Fort Barnwell afterwards occupied this site.

Astor

JAMES ADDISON FORT -- ^{near} At the junction of State road 4 and Natural Gardens road are ruins of a blockhouse believed to be of Spanish origin, while others think it was erected by people of the Addison plantation during English occupation about 1764. There are ruins also of the Addison sugar mill built in 1832.

*near Ormond
& Natl Gardens.*

TURNBULL CANAL --- On Canal street, New Smyrna, north side, 2 blocks west of Florida East Coast railroad tracks, an irrigation ditch parallels the highway. It was one of a system of drainage and irrigation canals executed by the colonists of the Scottish physician, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, founder of the colony, built during the period, 1763-73. Many of these canals today are used in the same capacity for which they were built. This was the first large project of its kind in the United States.

New Smyrna

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

VOLUNTEER COUNTY

RUINS OF DUN-LANTON --- Two miles northwest of the town of Port Orange, out Herbert st. to 1st fork west of railroad, right hand road to next fork, left hand road about two city blocks to ruin, are the ruins of an old sugar mill. At this site during the Seminole war on Jan. 13, 1836, a battle between the U.S. forces under Major Putnam and Seminole Indians under King Phillip resulted in the government forces being overcome by larger numbers and compelled to withdraw to Bulow Ville to the north.

Port Orange

SUGAR MILL MACHINERY -- On the southwest corner of Locust ave. and Ridgewood ave., on property of R.B. Stevens, at Daytona Beach, are the remnants of a fairly large sugar mill of the early 19th century.

Daytona

TOMB OF JAMES ORMOND II - Approximately 100 yards west of a point 4-5/8 miles north of the junction of U.S. 1, Fla. 4, highway and National Gardens road on Fla. 4, is the burial place of James Ormond, 2nd son of Capt. James Ormond, who was killed by a runaway slave. The present city of Ormond, formerly known as New Britain, was named after this family.

No. of Ormond

TURTLE MOUND - At the bridge across the Indian River, foot of Canal street, New Smyrna, is the Mound of Jarrugue, named after a tribe of Indians, built for observation purposes and recognized as a landmark by early Spanish sailors.

FM to New Smyrna

KINGS ROAD - Located on U.S. 1, Fla. 4, about 1 mile north of the junction of this highway and Bulow Creek road, it was first laid out as a trail by the Spanish in 1632 and used by them as a connecting link for their chain of missions. Under English occupation, it became a military road, extending north from St. Augustine to St. Nicholas on the St. Johns river and Kings Ferry on St. Marys river, and south to New Smyrna, thereby linking up the Turnbull colony with St. Augustine. Later, it was developed to a mail road and extended to Ft. Pierce and across the state to Tampa with a branch to Ft. Sum, near Lake Okechobee. ~~Altho~~ 150 years old, it is still in use in some places.

*No. of Ormond
Perrinville*

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Volusia County

MOUNT ALTITUDE, 3½ miles west of highway, U.S. 1-Fla. 4, on Spruce Creek, located on a high bluff of the creek, composed of sand, it rises sharply to a high of 30-35' covering little area in ratio to its height. Only practical accessibility is by water. Believed to have been built by the Indians for observation or signal purposes. One of few mounds not used for burial purposes. Date of construction not known.

SITE OF STONE WHARF AND RIFLE PITS - At the foot of Clinch St., New Smyrna, at Mosquito lagoon, there is nothing now to indicate the existence of the pits that were dug by defenders against the attack of Federal gunboats. The stone wharf was constructed by colonists under Dr. Andrew Turnbull about 1768 and was used for loading and unloading lighters.

SUMMITT HILL - One block south of Flagler avenue, Coronado Beach is the site of the home of Capt. D. Summitt, first port collector at New Smyrna, and also site of burial of casualties occurring in the engagement of Union sailors of the ships Penguin and Henry Andrew with two companies of the 3d Florida Regiment. Capt. Strain being in command on March 24, 1862 when 8 men were killed and seven prisoners taken.

TURNBULL CASTLE -- On the west side of U.S. 1, Fla. 4, south side of Spruce Creek, about 12 mi. south of Daytona Beach, are old ruins believed to be the homestead site of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, founder of New Smyrna.

NORMAN'S MOUND AND INDIGO VATS - Just south of Spruce Creek, on the west side of U.S. 1, Fla. 4, at the packing house of Normans grove, is a long low shell mound with large cast iron vats nearby. The mound has its location in a section known as the Black Hammock. The indigo vats are probably from some old site or nearby plantation and may have been the property of the Turnbull colonists.

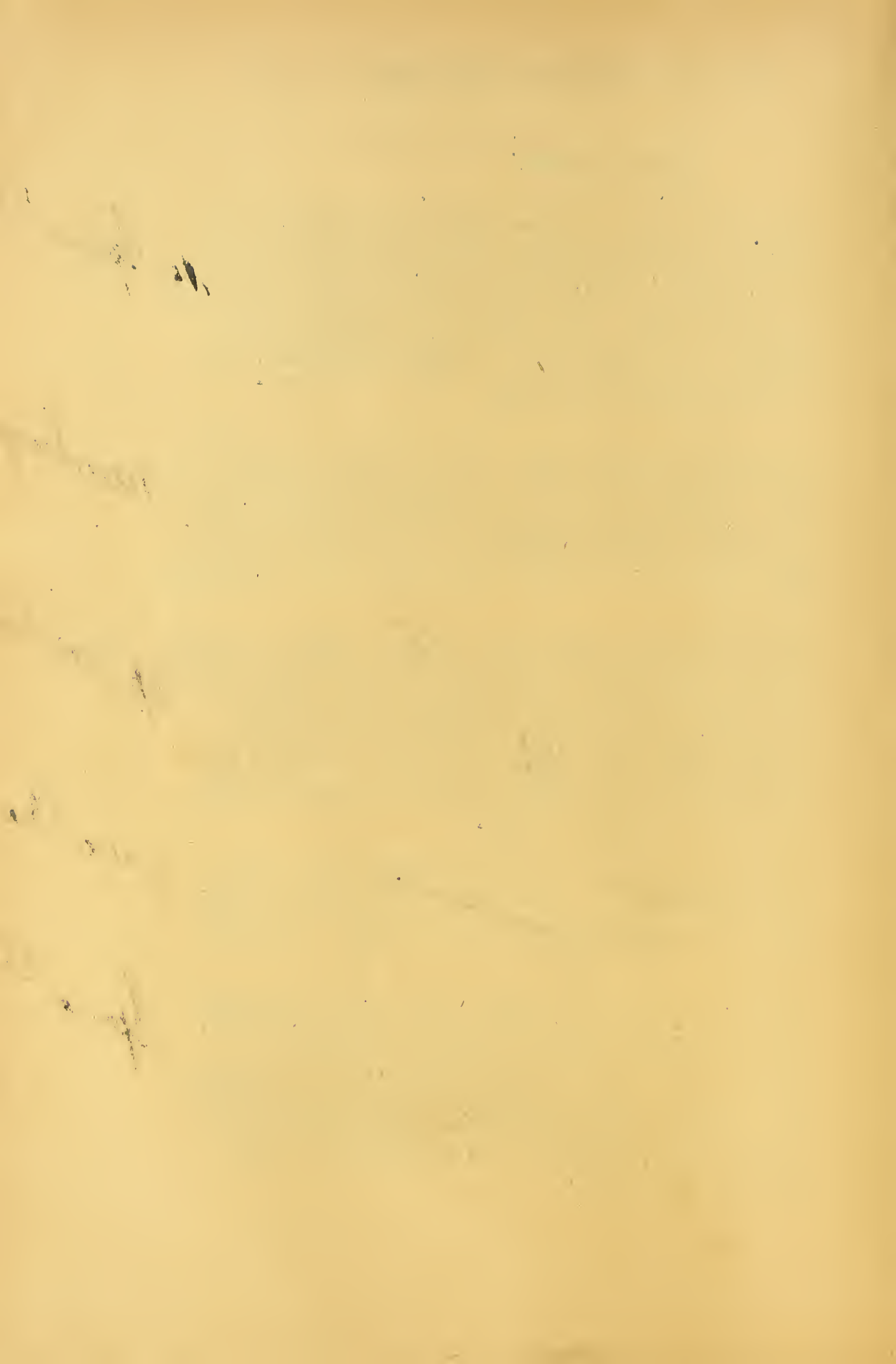
Spruce Creek

New Smyrna

op. New Smyrna

Spruce Creek

Spruce Creek



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Scambla County

PENSACOLA OF SANTA ROSA ISLAND - The present site of Fort Pickens, across Pensacola Bay, 4 miles southwest of the present site of Pensacola. In 1696, Don Andre- d'Arriola took possession of Pensacola and built at Fort Barrancas a square fort with bastions, which named: Fort St. Charles with a church and some houses. When the French ravaged the coast in 1719 they destroyed the old town and fort, whereupon, the Spanish built a new town on Santa Rosa Island. After the 1754 hurricane, which destroyed most of the town on the island, the survivors selected the present site for a new settlement.

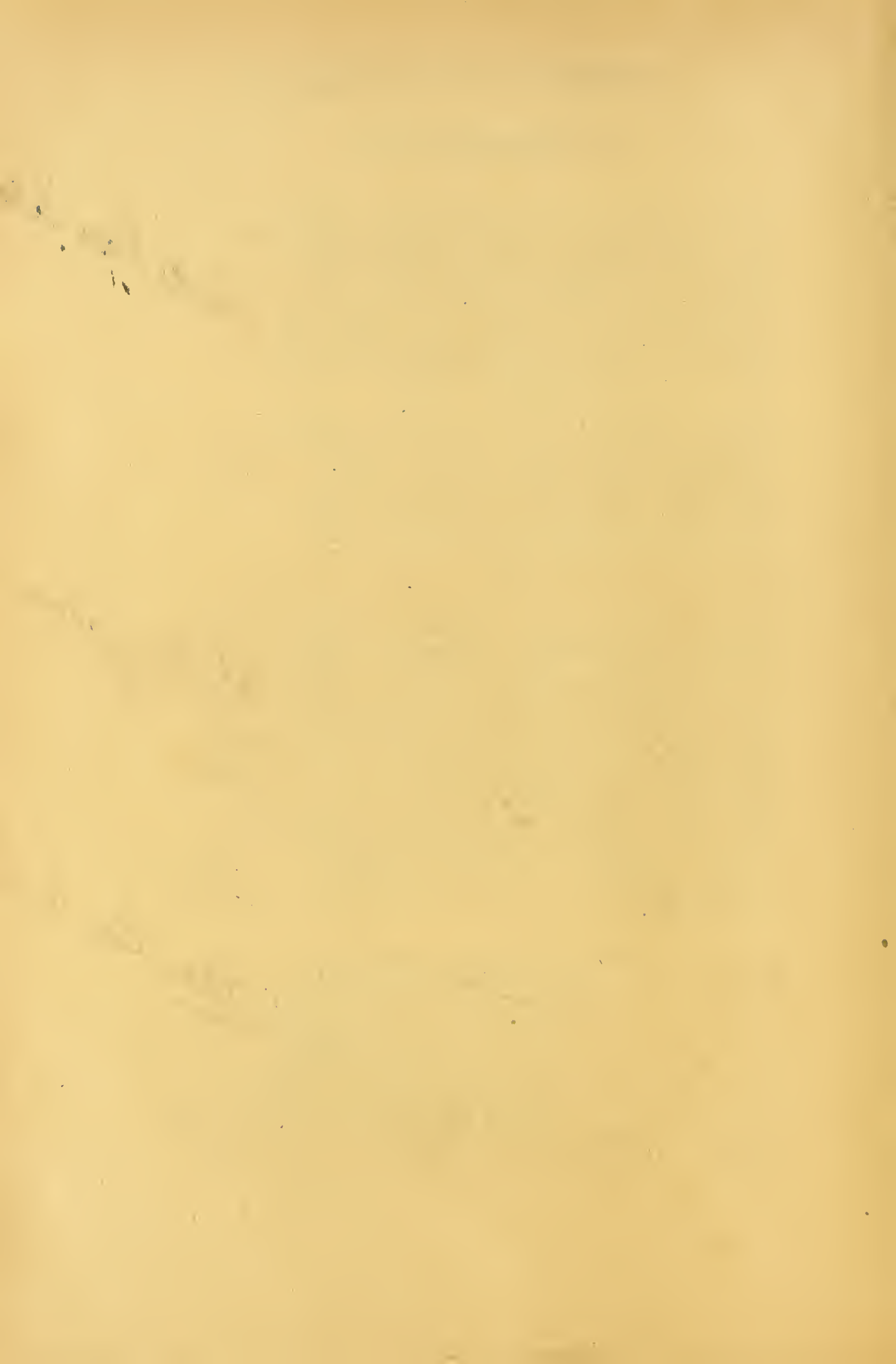
Santa Rosa Island

JAMES GONZALES HOME - Fourteen miles north of Pensacola. The house was moved back several years ago to give a right-of-way for state highway 7. The brick wall that stands there is the remains of what was a fence for the front yard built in 1834. The old brick well, which was in his front yard, is still intact but it has been filled up with dirt. James Gonzales, son of Manuel, built his home at which is now known as Gonzales station. He ran a brick yard for years.

at Gonzales

WALKER'S FERRY - 33 miles north of the Scambla River. The replaced with a bridge. was made by John In- travels to the various as an agent for John collect money from the established during the - 1783-1821.

near Ga. line



HISTORICAL STONES & LANDMARKS

Franklin County

WARREN MONUMENT - A triangular plot between Ave. D and crossing of Market and 4th St., E. ., Apalachicola, in memory of Lieut. Willoughby Ryan Warren, commanding Company C, 51st Infantry, 5th Division, U. S. A., who sacrificed his life in an attempt to save a comrade killed in the Argonne, October 12, 1918. His body lies in France.

CHAPMAN TOMB - In Chestnut Cemetery, Apalachicola, a granite stone marks the grave of Dr. A. . Chapman, 1803-1898, eminent botanist, who published "Flora of the Southern States" in 1850. His home still stands.

CORRIE MONUMENT - A stone marker in Corrie Square, a park surrounded by oak trees in front of the Episcopal church, Apalachicola, in memory of Dr. John Corrie, born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3, 1803, died at Apalachicola, June 16, 1855. A typical country physician, he was the discoverer of the principles of artificial refrigeration and invented of the world's first ice machine, which he patented Aug. 22, 1850. The discovery was an accident, as he was really trying to create a method of air-conditioning to relieve fever patients. Dr. Corrie never reaped any financial reward from his invention. The monument was erected by the Southern Ice Exchange in 1899 and there is another one of Dr. Corrie in the Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH - On 6th St. between avenues D & E, Apalachicola, a beautiful old colonial structure, overlooking the Dr. Corrie monument. It is one of the oldest in Florida. Dr. Corrie was one of the incorporators and Dr. Alvan . Chapman was a member of the choir. During the war between the states, the carpets and cushions were given for the use of the Confederate soldiers and the bell was taken to make cannon. The church was erected 1837-39, when pews were auctioned and brought \$11,000.

Apalach

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Volusia County

WRECK OF RIBAULT'S FLEET - At some point between Ormond and Daytona beaches, the flagship Trinity and two other ships of the fleet of Jean Ribault, French Huguenot explorer, were wrecked during a hurricane on Sept. 12, 1565. Other vessels in his fleet were wrecked further south.

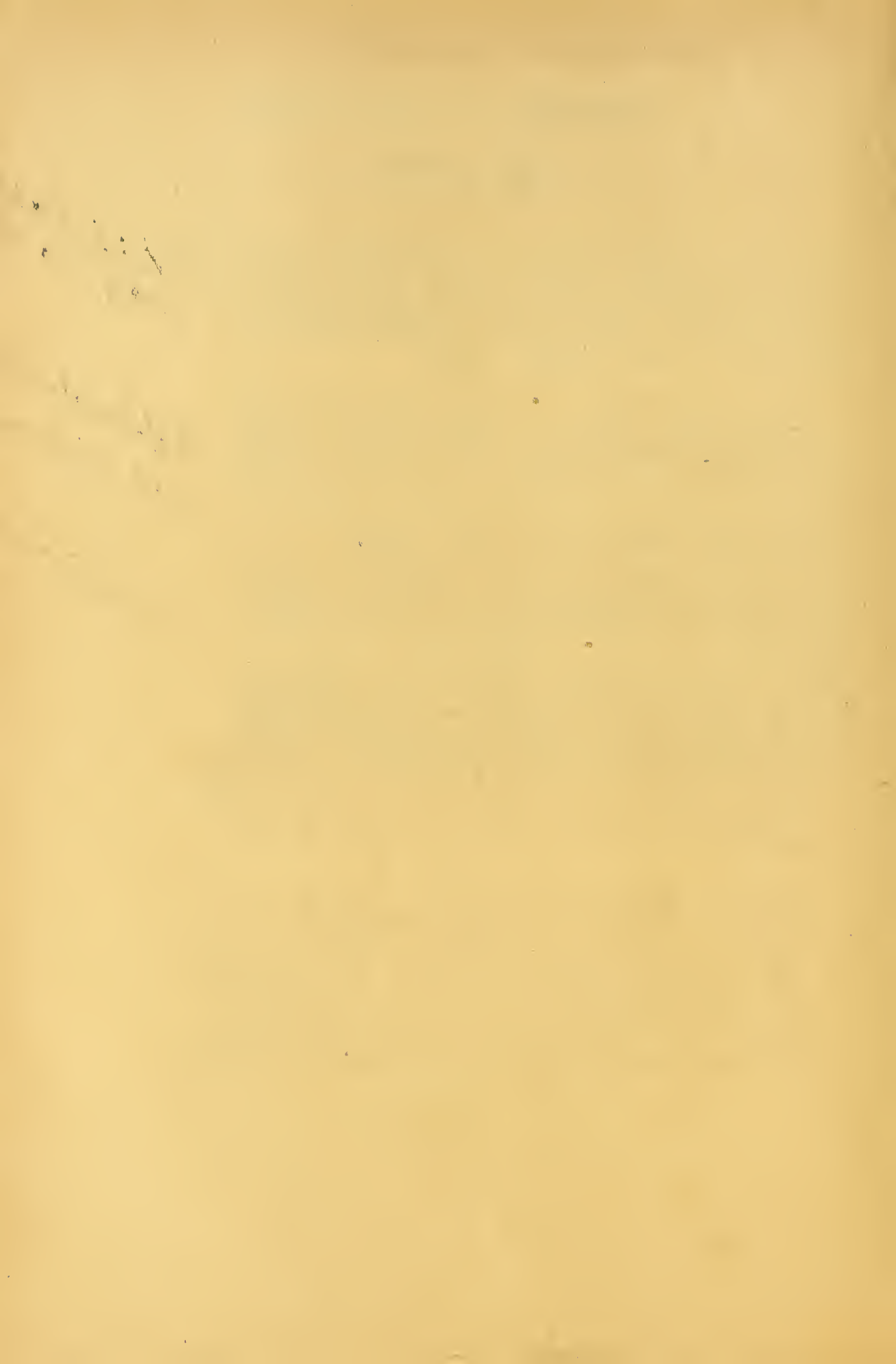
TISSINI MISSION - On U.S. 1, Fla. 4, 1½ miles north of Tomoka river bridge at Sunset park, about 75 yards east of the highway, are the ruins of the Tissini Mission, also called the Inacape Mission by another authority, built by the Franciscan Priests in 1655 and destroyed by the English in 1706 and then rebuilt as a sugar mill.

HUGE LIVE OAK TREE - Ten miles southwest of New Smyrna, about 1½ miles west on a graded road, from Ariel on U.S. 1, Fla. 4, turn north a short distance from the end of this road, on the Sibbald Grant, is a tree which is reputedly the largest live-oak in the state. It measures 9 feet in diameter at a point breast high and it is estimated that it would yield 25,000 feet of salable lumber if the tree were sound.

*Nearly half
way - So. of Orm*

*W of Tomoka River
E of highway*

New Smyrna



HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Leon County

FLORIDA'S OLDEST CHURCH - Located at the corner of West Park ave. and N. Adams st., Tallahassee, the edifice still stands with the same architectural lines as in 1835. In territorial days it was used to store ammunition and as a refuge for women and children while the men fought the Indians. This Presbyterian Church was organized by the Revs. J. Styles, H. Pratt and S. A. Pratt.

Talla

HOME AND BIRTH SITE OF THREE GOVERNORS - In Myers Park where the Country club drive intersects with Myers Park drive is the home site of William F. Duval, Mosely and Martin.

BELLAIR - Three miles south on state road 10, only the old school house and some of the homes in which the slaves lived still stand. Bellair was a summer resort for Tallahassee before the Civil War.

VEDURA - Nine miles out on state road 19, is the old family cemetery and columns of the mansion of Benjamin Chaires, one of the first 8 millionaires in the U.S., who was president of the first bank in Tallahassee. Mansion was built in 1835 and burned down in 1885. Chaires owned 180 slaves who made the brick for the mansion.

HOUSE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION - At 112 South Ironough st., Tallahassee, is a private home where in Nov. 1876, R. B. Hays, Republican questioned the election of Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, who had been elected President. A commission of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats examined the returns of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. When the decision was made all negroes had voted Republican, the election went to Hays.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Leon County

LAFAYETTE LAND GRANT. Is located on Road 19 where road to Golf Club turns off Road #1 in front of Judge Terrell's Home. This land was granted to Gen. LaFayette in 1823 by Congress (T-U; 11-9-24) contained an article by Kathryn Cobby taken from the Florida Historical Quarterly.) The Meridian Monument is at the Southwest corner. Lafayette Memorial Park is one and one-half miles north of monument, named May 30, 1934 - 100th anniversary of LaFayette's death. Magnolia Heights, Los Robles, Holly Gardens, etc. Lake Hall in northwest corner "Goodwood." Lake LaFayette in southeast corner. *Talla*

"THE GROVE" (Governor Richard K. Call) is located at the north end of Adams Street and First Avenue in Tallahassee. The old mansion still stands with a few new improvements. The family cemetery is situated back of the mansion.

640 acres, a grant to Governor Call, the brick for the mansion were made on the estate by the slaves, and the home was built in 1824 - Territorial Governor in 1836-39. 1840-44. Known as the home of "The Tallahassee Girl."

GOODWOOD. Is located two miles from city limits on Miccosukee Road. A very beautiful old Southern type of mansion, it still stands with a few new improvements, surrounded by old plantings. Bryan Groom founded Goodwood in the sense that he bought a tract of the land from the LaFayette Grant and erected the Colonial home "Goodwood" owned by Senator and Mrs. Wm. C. Hodges since 1925. Bryan Groom was a botanist, and many rare plants are found in the yard today. This old home was erected in 1839.

ROBERT W. WILLIAM HOWE. Is located at southeast corner of Calhoun and Carolina Streets, Tallahassee. It is still standing. Plantings live and bloom. Erected in 1831, it is the oldest house standing in Tallahassee. Col. William was Acting Surveyor General for the Territory of Florida during the LaFayette Grant, he also acted as LaFayette's Agent when he decided to sell. LaFayette's nephew visited Col. William's home in 1850; he liked so much the way William was handling the estate until when he returned to France he sent back two black marble mantels as a gift to show his appreciation. The mantels still stand.

THE HOME OF PRINCE MURAT. Is located one mile southwest of Tallahassee on Jackson Bluff Road to south of highway. The old home still stands, also some of the plantings are still alive. Prince Murat acted as aide-de-camp of General R. K. Call; was commissioned Col. and appointed to command the force then guiding the Frontier Settlements. Prince Murat was a nephew of Napoleon and Princess Murat was a niece of George Washington.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Wakulla County

SAN MARCOS de APALACHEE. Is the ruins of an old fort, located on State Highway #10 at St. Marks in Wakulla County. The cemetery, also some of the plantings, such as fig trees and rose bushes, show their age. The Governor of St. Augustine rebuilt this fort for the English and Apalachees in 1718, for their protection, and called it San Marcus de Apalachee; it was also used for a seaport for Florida's capitol. It was captured by General Jackson in 1818.

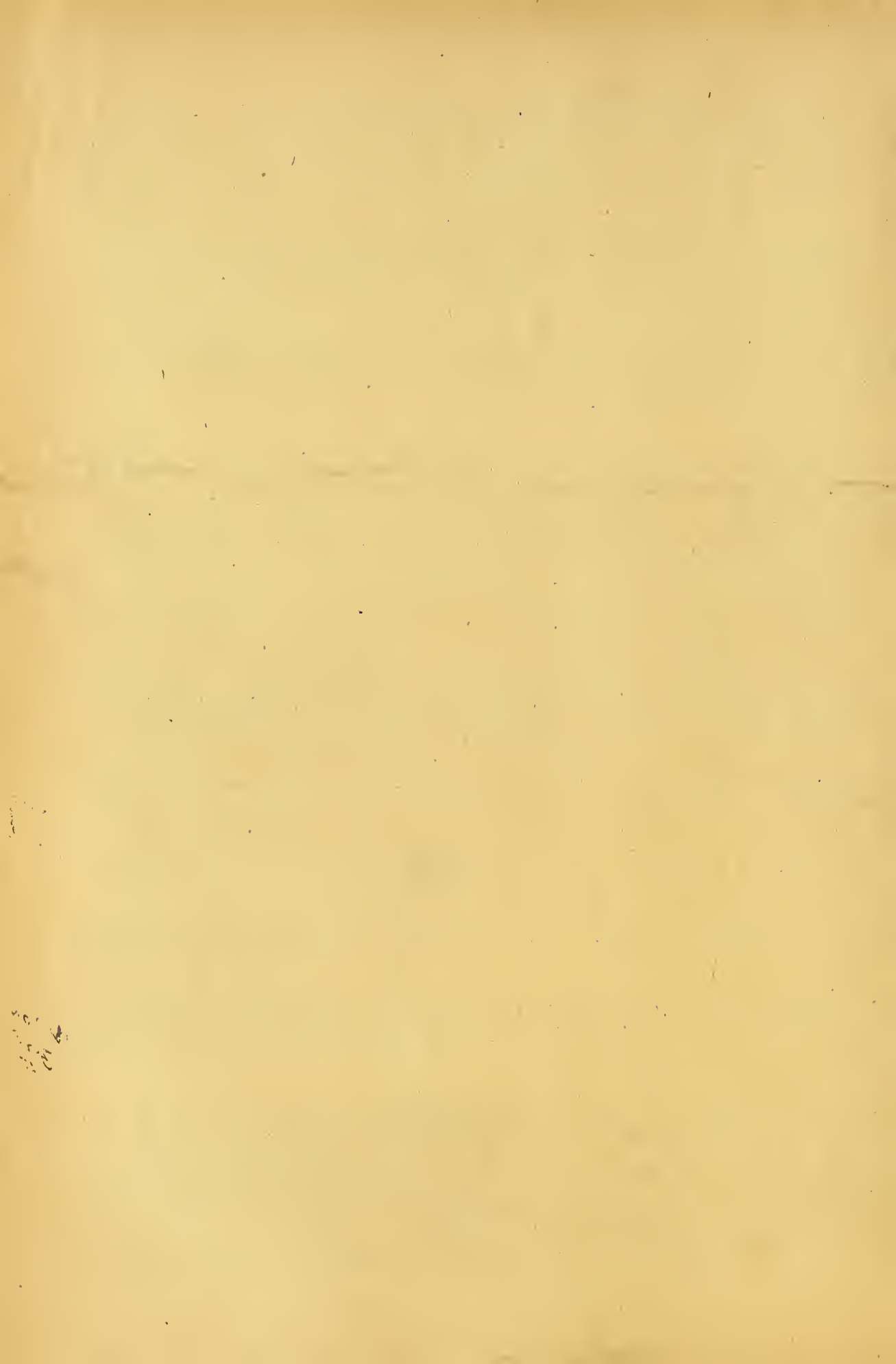
WAKULLA SPRINGS. Located on State Highway No. 10, at Wakulla River bridge in Wakulla County is the ~~largest spring in the world.~~ *not true* It is a very singular and interesting object. One hundred and eighty-five feet deep, and an immense boil of 46,000 gallons of crysalline water every minute. This spring, the gathering place of the early tribes of Indians, has a magnificent forest setting. The bones of prehistoric animals have been taken from the spring, and many of these bones are still found in it's depths. *Questionable*

THE VILLAGE SITE OF PROPHET FRANCIS. This site is located one-half mile North of St. Marks, on State Highway No. 10. A dwelling house surrounded by a beautiful forest of pines and oaks stands on the site at the present. Prophet Francis (Willis Hadjo), was hanged by orders of General Jackson. (Willy) Malee, the daughter of Prophet Francis, saved the life of Duncan McKrimmon, a Georgia soldier, whom Prophet Francis expected to burn at stake in 1818. Later, Willy married McKrimmon.

FORT LEON. Is located at the south end of bridge across St. Marks River, at road junction. Shell sidewalks still remain visible. Fort Leon was founded in 1837 and destroyed by tidal wave in September, 1845. Dr. Bradford's salt works were located near Fort Leon.

ST. MARKS. This little town is situated at the junction of State Highway 10 - 10. St. Marks has several stores, restaurants, homes, fisheries and a swimming pool, also boats for fishing and pleasure.

St. Marks was the landing place for Federal troops during the Confederate War, the small Confederate forces fought with greatest gallantry during the Battle of Natural Bridge and saved Florida's capitol, the only Southern State Capitol east of the Mississippi which the Union Army did not reach and occupy. St. Marks is also a seaport town.



BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE. Was staged 5 miles east of South Edge of Woodville. The Natural Bridge over the St. Marks River still stands; also, a \$5,000. monument. This battle was fought in 1865, during Gov. John Milton's administration, and was one of the bloodiest battles between the States, during the war. In 1921, the Florida Legislature appropriated \$5,000. for a monument to be erected under the supervision of the U. D. C. of Jacksonville. In 1927, an appropriation of \$1,500. annually was made by the Florida Legislature for churbbery and the upkeep of the grounds.

FORT SAN LUIS. Is located two miles west of Tallahassee city limits. Established in 1640 by the Spaniards. Spanish Fort also the mission center from which the Franciscan Priars carried on their work of conversion.

JACKSON BLUFF. Seventy-five feet north of Jackson Bluff Bridge. Just above this bluff is the West Florida Power Company and below is the river bridge. Between the River Bridge and the Lower Plant is a big dug-out. Here Gen. Jackson in 1818 and his men crossed the Ocklocknee River, en route to Micosukee, in his campaign against the Indians.

CAMP JACKSON. Is 18 miles west of Tallahassee on State Highway No. 19. There are still some of the remains of the old house where Gen. Jackson stayed, and the old spring from which they drank. This is the place where Gen. Jackson and his troops, composed of 1,000 volunteers, mostly from Tennessee, including 500 regulars and a large force of Creek, camped on their way to Micosukee and the Fowl Towns which he and his men destroyed.

OLD ST. AUGUSTINE ROAD. Wide clay road lined on each side by forest oaks, the branches of which are laden with wild roses and wisteria. In November, 1824, the Federal Government appropriated \$23,000. for widening and perfecting the old Indian Trail between St. Augustine and Pensacola.

Bellamy Road

TALLAHASSEE AND ST. MARKS RAILROAD. State Highway No. 10, south of Tallahassee. Still in use. 1834-36, the Tallahassee and St. Marks Railroad was built by Governor Call, the first in the state of Florida. St. Marks was an important port at that time. All the cotton in middle Florida, Georgia and Alabama was carried to this port over the St. Marks Railroad. This railroad was the second constructed in the U. S.

Wrong 3rd!

STATE'S OLDEST CHURCH. Is located on the corner of West Park Avenue and N. Adams Street in Tallahassee. It still remains with same architectural lines as in territorial days. On the 4th day of November, 1832, Reverend Doctors J. Styles, H. Pratt, and W. A. Pratt, held a protracted meeting and organized "The Presbyterian Church of Tallahassee." In 1833 it was incorporated by Act of Territorial Council. Building was begun in 1835, first remodeled in 1891, again in 1932, the architectural

lines were not disturbed. In territorial days it was used to store ammunition also refuge for women and children when the men went out to guard the town against the Indian uprisings. It is the oldest Protestant church in the State of Florida.

NEAMATHLA SPRING. Is three miles east of Tallahassee, north of Highway No. 19. This place is known as the Ross Place. There is a story and a half house and a spring at the foot of the hill known as "Neamathla Spring." The Legislative Council of 1823 was held at St. Augustine, the Capitol of the Territory. An act was passed providing a permanent location for the Capitol near St. Marks. The selection of a site was entrusted to Commissioners, two of whom were Dr. William H. Simmons and John Lee Williams. Nearing the Indian town, Tallahassee, they were met happily by Neamathla, the Chief, who called in the young men and maidens of his village and entertained his visitors with a ball game, dance and feast. The Indians with the Commissioners agreed to the location of the Capitol on the hills and field of Old Tallahassee.

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HISTORICAL RECORD AND LANDMARKS

Leon County

UNION BANK OF FLORIDA - At 100 N. Adams street, almost opposite the Post Office, Tallahassee, is the site of the Union Bank of Florida, which received a charter in 1833. It once was the most important financial institution in the state. Original capital was \$1,000,000 and later was increased to \$3,000,000.

HOME OF GOVERNOR ALGERIA - The old home, in front of 410 N. Calhoun st., Tallahassee, also served as the governor's mansion during the terms -1861-1865--1867-1868.

Volusia County --

MOSQUITO LIGHT - Twelve miles south of Daytona Beach, on sand dunes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile back from the beach, the Mosquito Light was built in 1837, 160' high, visible for 18 miles. Site of Attama Indian settlement, 1713-36; British settlement, 1766. The inlet is thought to be the one mentioned in the writings of Ponce deLeon. In 1766, the British colonized this locality with 40 families from Bermuda. Visiting hours are now maintained.

Ponce de Leon

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF PORT MYERS

Lee County

U.S. HOSPITAL IN BRIMBORN AND CIVIL DAYS - No trace remains of the institution which was located in front of the Royal Palm Hotel, First st. and Royal Palm ave., Port Myers.

CALOCANHATCHEE MASSACRE - Near Barney's Point, on N. shore of Calocanhatchee river, about 6 mi. S. of city of Ft. Myers, on July 22, 1859, Seminoles under Chockila and Billy Bowlegs attacked a trade post there, which was occupied by a force of 30 men, under Col. M. Selby Barney. 18 were killed.

EMBARCATION OF CHIEF BILLY BOWLEGS -- After several years of irregular fighting, Chief Bowlegs and 150 Seminoles surrendered and were removed to a western reservation now a part of the state of Oklahoma. The embarkation took place at Hendry and Bay streets, on the Ft. Myers waterfront.

CABLE STATION WHEN SINKING OF MAINE WAS RECEIVED - On a sandy point, where the foundations of the house are still standing, the Gregor Blvd. and the beach, Punta Rasa, George A. Schultz, manager of the cable office, was the first person to get the news of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine, as he was on duty on the night of Feb. 15th, 1898.

MEMORIALS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Colusia County

OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW MYRNA - At the corner of Hillsborough and Canal streets, New Myrna, is a house built by a Captain Lane which has been a hotel practically since its construction in 1867. Known as the Ocean House.

GREEN MOUND - About 7 miles south of Daytona Beach on a narrow peninsula at Milbar-by-the-Sea, is a large salt water shell mound believed to be exceeded in size only by the Turtle Mound to the south. Constructed as a place of habitation by the Indians.

PACEDOWN BEACH - 8 miles south of New Myrna on U.S. 1, is a large shell mound, site of home of John Dwight Sheldon, one of first settlers of the 19th century. Seminoles massacred the Shins family occupying the place on Dec. 23, 1856.

FIRST HOUSE IN DAYTONA BEACH - At South Beach st. at the corner of Locust ave, Daytona Beach, is a vacant lot where once stood the Colony House, built in 1871 to house the colonists temporarily. Building burned in 1913.

ONEIDA MOUND - One mile south of Grand Bridge on the east shore of Halifax river, on state highway called the John Anderson Highway, was an Indian burial mound site excavated by the Smithsonian Institute and F.R.S. workers in 1934. The mound had been the site of a small village probably of the Timucuan Mayacas.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Abulia County

ST. MARKS - Junction of state highway 10-10, St. Marks was the landing place for Federal troops during the Confederacy. A small Confederate force fought with gallantry during the battle of Natural Bridge and saved Florida's capital, the only southern state capital east of the Mississippi which the Union army did not reach and occupy. General Newton's forces were routed in this battle.

FORT LEON - At the south end of the bridge across St. Marks River, at Road Junction, shell sidewalks are still visible. Fort Leon was founded in 1837 and destroyed by a tidal wave in September, 1943.

SAN MARCOS de AVALANCHES - 81 miles south of the state capitol on highway 10 to St. Marks, then via boat up the river for one mile to the junction of the St. Marks and Abulia rivers to the old fort which was rebuilt by the Governor of St. Augustine for the English and Apalachees in 1718. It was captured by General Jackson in 1818.

VILLAGE SITE OF PROPHET FRANCIS - One-half mile north of St. Marks, on state road 10, is a dwelling house surrounded by a beautiful forest of pines and oaks. Prophet Francis (Hillis Hadjo) was hanged by orders of General Jackson. (Milly) Malsee, daughter of Prophet Francis, saved the life of Duncan McRimmon, a Georgian soldier, whom Prophet Francis planned to burn at the stake in 1818. Later, Milly married McRimmon.

WAKULLA SPRING - 18 miles south of Tallahassee, 3 miles west of the Wakulla river bridge. Bones of prehistorical animals have been taken from the spring, which is reputedly the largest spring in the world, 185 ft. deep with a flow of 46,000 gals of crysalline water every minute. Has magnificent forest setting.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Volusia County

"YELLOW BLUFF" AND ELICA LOUISE PLANTATION - At the end of Third street, Fernandina, the first and last bull fight ever held in Fla. took place on the old plantation of Don Domingo Fernandez in 1802 when the event was declared to be a draw after a Spanish lad, dressed a la matador, armed only with a stillette, and the bull met.

FERNANDINA.

"ATTERMAN'S BLUFF" - East of the present site of Chester, on the south bank of the St. Mary's River is Atterman's Bluff where in August, 1816, a conference was held between representatives of the Spanish Governor and the people of Northeast Florida to divide that section into districts and give the people certain rights of self-government.

Chester.

"CITRONA TRACT" - At the intersection of Atlantic boulevard and Citrona road, Fernandina, a large plantation owned by a British nobleman, Lord Edmont in 1704. On this estate are several large Indian tumuli, called Ogeechee Mounds, so named from that nation of Indians, who took shelter there, after being driven from their native settlement near Ogeechee River.

Fernandina.

FORT SAN CARLOS - On the Plaza, "Old Town," Fernandina, now bare except for crumbling coquina walls. Commanded anchorage as far as the St. Mary's river. The Spanish garrison comprised 50 men in all, including officers and men who had seen long service. This fort played a large part in the Battle of Amelia. It was captured by Gregor MacGregor June 29, 1817. Surrendered to American forces on Dec. 22, 1817, by Louis Jory, operator, who succeeded MacGregor.

DE SURE'S HILL "BATTLE OF AMELIA." At 9th street opposite a hill, now barren, except for the coquina foundation of an old house which was DeClure's home. On Sept. 13, 1817, a Spanish force, accompanied by Fla militia, attacked Fernandina which was held by a few Americans under Jared Irwin. A few stray shots from San Carlos so disorganized the Spaniards that they retired and returned to St. Augustine.

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Nassau County

FORT CLINCH - North end of Amelia Island on Cumberland Sound. Elements have dismantled this old fortification which was built in 1847 by the Spaniards. Occupied during the Civil War by both Confederate and Federal troops. It was abandoned as a fort in 1870. It is now under construction for a State park.

Fort Clinch

HOME OF JOHN D. VAUGHAN - Situated on the middle portion of Amelia City, on the main highway out of Fernandina. Lieut. John D. Vaughan entered military service at the age of 14 and fought in the Indian wars and the war of 1812. He received from the Spanish government a large tract of land and also 100 acres of bounty land for his services in the Revolution. A marker was unveiled in his honor, as he was the local and only veteran of the Revolutionary war.

Amelia City

END OF ENTRADA STREET, OLD TOWN, AMELIA ISLAND:- Captured by a force of Americans under a Scotch soldier of fortune, Gregor MacGregor, a general in the army of Venezuela, who raised the Green Cross of Florida over Fort San Carlos June 29, 1817. The backers of the expedition failed to send promised aid and MacGregor was so discouraged that he turned over his command to Jared Irwin and sailed away on Sept. 9, 1817 to other lands where he continued his checkered career.

*Old Town
Fernandina*

AMELIA ISLAND - Lying south of Cumberland Island, Ga. in Nassau county, Florida, during the early days changed flags seven times. It was named by Oglethorpe in 1734 when he was so struck with its beauty that he called it after the daughter of George II of England.

THE ISLAND OF GUALE - Surrounded by water, Atlantic ocean on the east and Nassau Sound on the south. One of the oldest towns in the U.S. Inhabited by the Timucuan Indians under Chief Satouriar. First mentioned in history in 1564. Visited by Laudoniere, who explored the section and built Fort Caroline at St. Johns Bluff; also visited by Menendez and de Gourges.

HAMILTON'S PLANTATION - 8 miles south of Fernandina, the southern part of Amelia Island, where homestead still remains intact, also a cemetery, surrounded by plantation. On the night of Sept. 9, 1817, a detachment of Florida militia met and defeated a large force from Fernandina, commanded by Jared Irwin

HISTORICAL SITES AND LANDMARKS

Nassau County

ALLIGATOR BRIDGE SKIRMISH - Alligator Bridge is a small bridge across a narrow creek just beyond the borders of the town of Callahan, about 18 miles north of Jacksonville. On June 30, 1778, General Howe, commanding the American forces, sent 300 cavalrymen to attack the British under Major James M. Prevost at Alligator Bridge. Colonel Elijah Clark, commanding the Americans, was wounded and his men withdrew with the loss of 9 wounded and 3 killed. One was captured. The British lost 1 killed and 8 wounded.

Callahan

GRAVE OF PETER BOULESSON DE NICAR - Located on the northwest corner, Basque Belle Cemetery. The grave is covered by a brick vault topped with a marble slab. The west end of the vault is slightly crumbled. Inscription on the slab is in script. de Nicar, an old settler on the island, was a soldier of France, who died on January 9, 1813. His grave is an integral part of the history of Fernandina.

Basque Belle

ALACHUA COUNTY

NEWNAN'S FORT

One-half mile down this road is the site of Newnan's Fort. Here on the night of September 28, 1812, Col. Daniel Newnan and his command entrenched themselves when attacked by the Indians.

State Highway No. 14 at Windsor Road.

BELLAMY ROAD

Along this street ran the old Bellamy Road leading from St. Augustine to West Florida points.

Main Street of Melrose.

1ST BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE

Here on February 15, 1864, a detachment of Federal troops, commanded by Col. Guy V. Henry, successfully defended their barricade of cotton bales against an attack by Confederate forces under command of Capt. A. E. Chambers.

Court House Square, Corner University Avenue and West Main Street - Gainesville.

ALACHUA COUNTY

2ND BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE

Here on August 17, 1864, a large Federal force, commanded by Col. Harris, were routed by Capt. J. J. Dickinson and his troop of cavalry. The entire Federal force with the exception of Col. Harris and ten men were either killed or captured.

South Oak Street between Market
and Lemon Streets - Gainesville.

DEVIL'S MILL HOPPER

Three and a half miles north is a natural rock formation, famous in early days as a gathering place of the Indians.

State Highway #14, at County
Road, Four and one-half miles
West of Gainesville.

FORT HARLLEE

Two miles West, on the Santa Fe River, is the site of Fort Harllee, established in 1835 by Major William W. Harllee and his South Carolina Battalion, to guard the road from St. Augustine to Gainesville. Here stood the famous Harllee Orange Tree, which, at the time it was killed by the freeze of 1895, was the oldest and largest orange tree in Florida.

State Highway #13, two and one-half miles North of waldo.

ALACHUA COUNTY

HAILE PLANTATION

Three miles north of here John Haile, of Charleston, S. C., settled about 1850, on a portion of the Arredonda Grant. Here Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederacy, spent several days while on his way to Cuba, after the fall of Richmond:

At 10 Mile Post, East of Gainesville, on State Highway No. 14.

MICANOPY OAK AND WELL

Under the Oak tree which stood here before the white man came the Indians held their Tribal Councils. Here they built the well, which still remains.

State Highway No. 2, just South of Micanopy.

LAKE LEDWITH MASSACRE

Six Miles West, on the South shore of Lake Ledwith, is the site of the ambushade and massacre of a detachment of the 7th Infantry, under Lt. Sherwood, acting as escort for Mrs. Montgomery on December 28, 1840.

State Highway No. 2, in Micanopy.

ALACHUA COUNTY

KANAPAHA SINK

A mile and a half South was the scene of the whipping of six Indians by Major Williams and his patrol for cattle stealing. This was one of the acts which brought on the second Seminole Indian War.

State Highway No. 13, Ten Miles Southwest of Gainesville, at fork of paved road that crosses railroad.

KING PAYNE'S HOUSE

A mile and a quarter down this road in a hammock, on the right, is the remains of the stone house of King Payne. He was a powerful Chief of the Seminoles and a brother of Billy Bowlegs. He was killed in a battle with Col. Newnan's Troops September 27, 1812.

State Highway No. 2, at Rochelle Road Junction, North edge of Micanopy.

HERNANDO COUNTY

BAYPORT

Six miles west is Bayport, settled by Major John Parsons in 1842. Scene of many raids during the Indian Wars. Bombarded and captured by Federal Naval Forces during the Civil War.

State Highway No. 15, at junction of County Road near Weekiwachee Springs.

SUMTER COUNTY

BREAKFAST POND

One-half mile East is Breakfast Pond. Here Major Dade and his command spent the night and ate their last meal a few hours prior to their massacre.

Five miles South of Bushnell,
State Highway No. 23.

DADE MASSACRE

One mile West is the place where Major Francis L. Dade and 108 men of his command were massacred by the Seminole Indians - December 28, 1835.

One-quarter mile South of
Intersection of State
Highway No. 22 and 23 on 23-
at intersection of County
Road.

PINELLAS COUNTY

BIRTHPLACE OF COMMERCIAL FLYING

Site of landing field from which
Tony Janus took off on the
first commercial flight of an
Airplane with Passengers and
Express - St. Petersburg to
Tampa, January 1, 1914.

South side of Fill forming
Approach to Municipal Pier,
St. Petersburg.

FORT HARRISON ESTABLISHED IN 1841

Named in honor of President
William Henry Harrison.
Marked.

Harbor Oaks, Druid Road
and Orange Place-
Clearwater.

CAMPBELL HOME

Homestead of Capt. James P.
and Elizabeth Campbell
McMullen; oldest log cabin
in Pinellas County 1852.
Marked.

Coachman Station, Four Miles
North and East of
Clearwater.

MARION COUNTY

FORT McCOY

Five miles to the South is the site of Ft. McCoy, first known as Ft. MacKay, one of a chain of fortifications along the Military Route used during the Seminole War.

State Highway #244 at Ft. McCoy (Town).

FORT KING

1 8 2 7

One mile Southeast lies the Site of Fort King, most important of the Military Posts maintained during the War with the Seminoles.
Marked by D. A. R.

Three miles East of Ocala-
State Highway #19 at
Entrance to Highlands Club.

SILVER SPRINGS

Site of the Seminole Councils of 1834. Here for the first time Osceola took an active part in the deliberations of his people in the Florida Indian Wars.

State Highway No. 19, six miles East of Ocala.

EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY

Site of first institution of higher learning, established by the State of Florida. Located here in 1853 and moved to Gainesville in 1866.

Lime Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Ocala.

MARION COUNTY

MILLWOOD PLANTATION

Former home of Col. Samuel Hamilton Owens, where Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, took refuge on the night of May 20, 1865, while escaping to Cuba after the downfall of the Confederacy.

State Highway No. 2, one-half mile North of Reddick.

*Historical
Sites*

Historical site: Fort Harlee and the "Harlee Orange Tree"

County: Alachua

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: From Waldo, take Jacksonville road for 2½ miles, then turn left (west) on white sand road, turn right (north) on road leading to Santa Fe River. Distance from paved road to site 1.7 miles. Site on left hand side of road 200 yds. from Santa Fe River.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Ordinary Florida pine woods. Only distinguishing feature a very large sycamore stump. It is growing and can be seen for quite a distance. No chance of getting wrong tree as this is only sycamore in the vicinity. This stump stands almost where the orange tree stood and the fort was very near it, so a spot near it would be most appropriate for a marker. No evidence at the fort of orange tree left.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Fort Harlee was built in 1835 by Major Harlee and a South Carolina regiment. They came over from New Orleans. The road leading past the site of the fort today was the old road from St. Augustine to Gainesville by Waldo, used during the Seminole War. Harlee Fort ~~ford~~ was located right where this road meets the Santa Fe River today, just below the fort.

The Harlee Orange Tree, which stood near the Harlee Fort, was bearing fruit when the fort was built in 1835. The supposition is that it was planted by the Spaniards. It had three sprouts originally. The Indians bound these together and they united, forming one trunk. This tree was 11 ft. in circumference, and one year it bore 11,000 oranges which the owner sold for 1½ apiece. It was partially killed in the freeze of 1894 and completely killed in the freeze of 1895. The stump was dug up a few years ago and sent to the World's Fair for exhibition.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Dr. Ambrose, Mr. Chaffer

Suggested Inscription for Marker? Fort Harlee (1835) and Harlee Orange Tree.

Investigator: Frank Whitthorne

Historical Title: Devils Mill Hopper

County: Jackson

City or Town:

Location: On Highway Road 41 miles from
Salisbury Court House, on edge of highway 14 where a county
road turns north.

State Highway No. 14

Physical Description of Site, noting outstanding features:

Is site now properly marked?

Brief description of events and persons connected therewith:

Authority for site designation:

For what information for poster: Devils Mill Hopper 31 miles.

A natural phenomenon, 100 ft. deep and 1 mile in circumference
around its upper rim, with 14 fresh water springs which drain
into an under and sink. was formerly a favorite camping
ground of early Ala. Indians.

Investigator: Frank E. Whitthorne

Historical Site: Devil's Mill Hopper

County: Alachua

State or Terr:

Best of known location: Starting from Gainesville court house go on up miles on Newberry Road (State Highway No. 14) then turn right (right) on paved road (country) go 3.1 mile then take dirt road on right (several roads branch off this but keep the one which looks most travelled) follow this road for .4 mile and it will bring you directly to Devil's Mill Hopper.

At to Highway 14.

General character of site. Noting Outstanding features: The Devil's Mill Hopper is situated in the midst of a typical Florida pine and live oak forest. The Mill Hopper itself is an enormous sink hole about 100 ft. deep. Its sides are thickly studded with tall trees, shrubs, wild plants and flowers, with numerous small streams flowing down its sides.

In Site Now Properly Marked NO

Brief Description of General and Local Geographical Features:

The Devil's Mill Hopper is an enormous sink hole with a lime rock foundation. It is approximately 100 ft. deep, with a circumference at the upper rim of about a quarter of a mile. Its sides slope gradually to the bottom to form a massive funnel shaped cone. Geologists explain this natural phenomenon as the result of the action of an underground stream so weakening the earth's surface as to cause it to cave in (Indian legend gives another explanation according to a poem by John Paul Jones, Jr.) Fourteen small springs flow from its sides forming a pool at the bottom which drains into an underground sink. In every day seasons it is possible to walk all over the bottom of the Mill Hopper. Many varieties of wild plant life--bees, flowers, etc., grow in profusion on its sides. The very rare maiden hair fern used to grow here in abundance, but nightcrawlers have taken so much of it, that it is just about gone.

It used to be a favorite camping spot of the Indians because of its many springs of fresh water, and because wild animals used it for a drinking place, and they could thus get gone for food.

The Gainesville Jr. Chamber of Commerce has recently bought the Devil's Mill Hopper and intend to preserve it as a natural beauty spot.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Mr. Sigisbee Scruggs, Federal Writers Material, "Florida Review"

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Site of Devil's Mill Hopper
This sink caused by weakening of earth's surface by action of an underground stream. A favorite camping ground of Indians because of its 14 fresh water springs, which not only furnished them drinking water but drew wild animals which they killed for game.

Investigator: Frankée Whitthorne

Historical Site: Ambush and death of Mrs. Montgomery and party by the Indians.

County: Alachua

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: In hammock on south side of Lake Ledwith which is 9.2 miles (by road-6 miles if it were possible to go direct) a little south of west of Micanopy.
State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The Site is a typical Fla. hammock with no outstanding features. Low brush, trees, vines. It is impossible to locate the exact spot at which the ambush occurred. But not until after a valiant hand to hand fight by the white people. Lt. Sherwood, in order to protect Mrs. Montgomery persuaded her to dismount and get into the wagon. While in the act of doing this she received a ball in her breast which was fatal. Enough can not be said of the bravery of these men, especially Lt. Sherwood, and of Private Lansing Burlingame, who while mortally wounded protected the dead body of Mrs. Montgomery from the merciless barbarities of the savages.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

On December 28th, 1840, a party consisting of Lt. W. M. Sherwood, Lt. Hupson, Sergeant Major Carroll, and ten privates of the 7th Infantry, started from the Military post at Micanopy, to go to Macahoola, a post 8 miles distant, as the escort of Mrs. Montgomery, wife of D. Montgomery of the 7th Infantry. They were proceeding on horseback, accompanied by a wagon and 5 mules. They had traveled about 4 miles from Micanopy when they were suddenly fired upon by a large party of Indians, about 30 in number and led by Halleck--Tustenuggee and Cose--Tustenuggee. They were concealed in a hammock which skirted the road on the edge of Ledwith Lake. The well known warhoop and savage yell followed Lt. Hupson escaped and returned to Micanopy for help. But before they could return every one of the party had been not only killed, but scalped and brutally mutilated.

There is at present only one accessible way to get to Lake Ledwith by car--This route is very hard to find, so I would suggest putting marker in Micanopy, on State Highway No. 2--At the point on west side of highway where you see a dirt sheet going west. This is the first street south of Micanopy Drug Store. On the two corners on each side of this dirt street are two empty buildings, on the south one is written Micanopy Fur Co. My reason reason for selecting this particular site is this dirt road is the road you first take when going to the lake--and because Micanopy is the closest point on State Highway to it.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Mr. Chatter,
Sprogues, "Fla. War," Duckholz, "History Alachua County,
Fla." Rodenbough's History.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Date of ambush and murder
of Mrs. Montgomery and party consisting of Lt. W. M. Sherwood
Sergeant Major Carroll, and ten privates, located about 9
miles from here in hammock on south side of Lake Ledwith.
This occurred Dec. 28, 1840 and not one lived to tell the
tale.

Investigator: Frank Whitthorne

Historical Site: Mille Plantation Supplementary Card.

County: Alachua

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Starting from Gainesville court house go 11.1 miles on Newberry Road, to what is called The 10 mile rest. The Road going north here is the old road from Newberry to Alachua. The marker should be placed on north side of Highway.

State Highway No. 14

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Event and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Site of John Mille Plantation 3 miles. Built by John Mille during slavery days. Judah P. Benjamin Sec. of State, under Jefferson Davis, hid here for a number of days when he escaped as a fugitive after the fall of the Confederacy.

Investigator: Frankes Whitthorne

Historical Site: 1st. Battle of Gainesville

County: Alachua

City or Town: Gainesville

Exact or Approximate Location: North west corner of Court House Square, at intersection of University Avenue and West Main Street State Highway No. 13 and 2

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The Court House Square covers entire block in the center of Gainesville business district. On the north west corner (marker site) stands monument erected by U. D. C's in honor of Confederate dead of Alachua County. On other three corners of intersection of University Ave. & West Main Street are Conovo's Drug Store, McCrorys, & The Royal Restaurant.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Date--Feb. 15, 1864. This battle really nothing more than a skirmish with the Federal troops taking the honors. An advance guard of 42 men (Federals) under Col. Gay V. Henry, came to Gainesville for the purpose of destroying some railway trains. Capt. W. E. Chambers formed his men (Confederates) on north east corner of University Ave. & Ninth Street. A platoon of Confederate men chanced up University Ave. to be followed later by the rest of the troop. Some fighting at present site of E&F Railroad station, which was skirted by the Federals; but most of fighting at Federal barricade of cotton bales on north west corner of court house square. Only one casualty.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: 1. "History of Alachua County, Florida"--Mr. Chaffer, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Lynch.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1st. Battle of Gainesville February, 15, 1864

Investigator: Frank H. Whitthorne

65

Historical Site: 2nd Battle of Gainesville

County: Alachua

City or Town: Gainesville

Exact or Approximate Location: Big vacant lot on South Oak Street between Market and Lemon Streets facing back of Coca-Cola Bottling Works.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Large vacant lot comprising almost an entire block. No distinguishing features except a number of large peach trees. (This is the site of the Old Beville Hotel, which burned to the ground many years ago, the Federal caisson stood in front of it and much of fighting came in front of and near the hotel. So any spot around it or even across street would be suitable for a marker.)

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Date August 17th, 1864. Confederates had less than 200 men under command of Capt. J. J. Dickinson. Federals had not less than 400 of best troops, 75th Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Harris, and 4th Mass. Regiment under Major for this Federal cavalry, with 5000 Negro troops in reserve 12 miles from Gainesville, rode into town for purpose of invasion and permanent occupation. They had control of Seaboard depot and both railroad crossings. Much fighting here and in front of Beville Hotel. After several hours of furious fighting the Federal troops began to give way, Confederates followed for about 15 miles, killing and wounding many. 52 Federal soldiers were killed in town, and all the rest were killed or captured with the exception of Colonel Harris and 10 of his men. Only 3 Confederates killed and 5 wounded, 2 of which died the next day. This victory saved east and south Florida, and is said by historians to be equal if not superior in importance to any in Civil War.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: 1. "Dickinson and his men" 2. "Confederate Military History" 3. History of Alachua County, Florida--Mr. Chaffer, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. H. H. McCrory, Mr. J. W. H. Bell, Mrs. H. L. Lynch

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 2nd. Battle of Gainesville August 17th, 1864.

Investigator: Frankoe Whitthorne:

Historical Site: Battleground of Olustee

County: Baker

City or Town: Olustee, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: Between Ocean Pond & Cypress pond to the right of it.

State Highway No.: 1

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Only a small part of the entrenchment remains. Underbrush has practically covered this entrenchment but by close observation you may be able to see the line of entrenchment.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes, to the east.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

About 1:30 P. M. on February 10, 1864 approximately 5,200 Confederate soldiers under Gen. Pinnegan, General Harrison and General Colquitt and approximately 5,000 Federal soldiers under General Seymour met in battle at this point. The battle ended late in afternoon. Approximately 1,801 Federal soldiers and 946 Confederate soldiers were killed in the battle. This was the largest battle of the Civil War in Florida.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Civil War & Reconstruction--Davis. An old Negro resident.

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Volo Skipper

Historical Site: Trail Ridge.

County: Baker

City or Town: Macclenny, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: About 2 miles east of Macclenny.

State Highway No. 1

Present Appearance of Site. Noting Outstanding Features: There is nothing particular noteworthy of this trail to make it very noticeable other than you may see the trails used during Indian times.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No marker

Brief Description of Events and Persons Therewith: This trail was used during the Indian times for a trail from the Mountains to the Everglades as it was high and dry at all times and could be easily followed.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Old residents of Baker County.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: This is the approximate location where Trail Ridge crosses the highway. This Trail was used by the Indians from the mountains to the Everglades.

Investigator: Velo Skipper

Historical Site: Glen St. Mary River Entrenchment (West)

County: Baker

City or Town: Macclenny, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: To the west of Little St.

Marys River

State Highway No. 1

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: This entrenchment is nearly two miles long. It is in a good state of preservation. There is some weeds growing on the embankment but otherwise it is very distinct. You may especially note the place where the larger guns were placed because of the enlarged embankment.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No Markings

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

This was built by General Finegan while retreating before the Federal Troops from Jacksonville to Clustee. A short skirmish was held here and three Federals were killed.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Civil War and Reconstruction--Davis. Old residents of Macclenny.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "This entrenchment was built by General Finegan when retreating from Jacksonville in February 1864.

Investigator: Vilo Skipper

Historical Site: Wells

County: Bay

City or Town: St. Andrews, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: Inside the corporate limits of St. Andrews, or Panama City, Fla.

State Highway No. 30

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

The site of this old British Town is grown up with trees, however, St. Andrews, occupies some parts of the old English Town Site that flourished during the British occupancy of West Florida (1763-1783)

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Wells, was named for a man by the name of Wells who came from Georgia or Carolinas. The Masonic Lodge in Bay County was at Wells and was the first in the county to be established during the British occupancy (1763-1783). Wells was quite a center for trade, when some two thousand Indians who resided on the Appalachicola River, as well as hundreds of the Englishmen who would go to the Town of Wells to buy their supplies.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: G. M. West,

History of "Old Town," St. Andrews.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Wells--a British Town established during the British occupancy of West Florida 1763-1783.

Investigator: T. D. Fillingim.

Historical Site: Old Town

County: Bay

City or Town: St. Andrews

Exact or Approximate Location:

State Highway No. 10

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Present town of St. Andrews

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

First House built by former governor John Clark of Georgia in 1837--followed in 1838 by Capt. Wm. Loftin. All buildings destroyed by gun fire from Federal ships on Dec. 11, 1863.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: St. Andrews Fla.

C. M. 1863

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Old Town originally settled in 1837 by former Governor John Clark of Georgia. The town was entirely destroyed by gun fire from Federal Naval vessels Dec. 11, 1863.

Investigator: A. G. Withee

Historical Site: Frisbee Field

County: Clay

City or Town: Middleburg

Exact or Approximate Location: About 1 mile north east of the present site of Middleburg.

State Highway No. 68

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: This field is in use today and can easily be located or pointed out by almost anyone in the town of Middleburg.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

This field is divided by an old entrenchment that was used during the Civil War for a small engagement between the Confederates and Union men.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Old Citizens

Suggested Inscription for Marker: The entrenchment lying east of here was used by the Confederates during the invasion of the Union army.

Investigator: Vels Skipper

Historical Site: Fort Anderson

County: Cley

City or Town: Middleburg

Point of Approximate Location: On the south fork of Black Creek, about 1 1/2 miles up the fork.

State Highway No. 62

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: There is little remaining of this fort as it has become overgrown with underbrush.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No marker.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

This fort was built during the early part of the Nineteenth Century as a protection against the Indians when they were on the war path.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville Historical Society--Old citizens

Suggested Inscription for Marker: East of here lies the location of Fort Anderson. This fort was used in times of uprising of the Indians.

Investigator: Vilo Shipner

Historical Site: Garcey's Ferry

County: Clay

City or Town: Middleburg

Exact or Approximate Location: About one mile north of Middleburg on North Fork of Black Creek.

State Highway No.: 88

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: There is no marking whatsoever and the place is rapidly becoming so that it cannot be located other than by old settlers.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

First reference is made of use as supply base during the Second Seminole War in 1836. It was one of the earliest shipping points of inland Florida, having a large dock, for its time, and a large quantity of cotton was stored here at times.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: The story of Middleburg
F. M. Howell, Old Settlers

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Garcey's Ferry, used by General Winfield Scott as crossing point during the Second Seminole War and also afterwards as shipping point.

Investigator: Vile Skipper

Historical Site: The Old Wagon Trail

County: Clay

City or Town: Middleburg.

Exact or Approximate Location: It runs just east of the present site of Middleburg from the old ferry sites to points in west and south Florida.

State Highway No. 68

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: It is practically overgrown with young trees and underbrush.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? None

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

This trail was used by the early settlers bringing cotton, corn and other products to be shipped from landings located on forks of Black Creek. It led to Tampa and points south and to Tallahassee, Quincy and other points west.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Old settlers of Middleburg.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: This road was used by the early settlers to transport their products to Middleburg for shipment to northern and foreign markets.

Investigator: Volo Skinner.

Historical Site: Fort Heileman

County: Clay

City or Town: Middleburg, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: On the south fork of Black Creek, about 3/4 of forks.

State Highway No.: 66

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: There is little remaining of this fort as an old phosphate plant was established on this location.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No marking.

Brief Description of Event and Persons Connected Therewith:

This fort was built during the early part of the nineteenth century as a protection against the Indians. The people of surrounding country would come here in time of uprisings.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville,

Historical Society—Old citizens.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: This marks the location of Fort Heileman. This fort was used as protection against Indians during times of uprisings.

Investigator: Vilo Skipper.

Historical Site: Camp of Menendez Sept. 19, 1565.

County: Duval

City or Town: Near town of Fulton

Exact or Approximate Location: Arlington-St. John's Bluff

Highway at a point 1500 ft. west of summit of said bluff.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: This site may be identified by a small pond still in existence, on the shore of which it is believed that Menendez held his council on the night of Sept. 19, 1565.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Event and Persons Connected Therewith:

Menendez and his officers held a council here after a march from St. Augustine through marshes and heavy rains in which all their ammunition became useless. Menendez persuaded his officers to attempt a surprise attack on the Fort, which proved successful.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Fla. State Historical Records. Personal visit to site.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 600 ft. south of this point lies a pond on the shore of which Menendez, his officers and men camped on the night of Sept. 19, 1565.

Investigator: E. C. Hunter

Historical Site: Fort Caroline (Later known as Fort Mateo)

County: Duval

City or Town: Near town of Fulton

Exact or Approximate Location: About 1000 ft. North of new
Arlington-St. John's Bluff Highway at a point app. 3000 West
of the summit of said Bluff.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The
shore line having eroded at this point, the site of the Fort
is now completely submerged.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Fort Caroline was established by Rene Laudonniere in 1564. It
was captured by Pedro Menendez September 20, 1565. Many of
Laudonniere's men were killed; however, he gave orders that all
women and children and boys under 14 years of age were to be
spared.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Florida Historical
Society Records. Personal visit to site.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1000 ft. north of Fort
Caroline this point was Fort Caroline, established by Rene
Laudonniere in 1564. Captured by Pedro Menendez Sept. 20, 1565.

Investigator: E. C. Hunter

Historic Site: Confederate Fort -1862

County: Duval

City or Town: Near town of Fulton

Exact or Approximate Location: At the exact summit of St. John's Bluff and at the terminus of the new St. John's Bluff Highway.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Evidence of gun in locations are apparent, though the action of the wind has deposited several feet of sand over the site, since the time it was used as a Fort.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief History of Site and Persons Connected Therewith:

In the fall of 1862 Brigadier General Joseph Finegan in command of West Florida, fortified a position on St. John's Bluff, five miles above the bar. For a considerable time, in Sept. and Oct.,--he kept the Federal Squadron from ascending the river. Finally, he was compelled to give way and there followed a second Federal occupation of Jacksonville.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Personal visit to site. "Memoirs of Florida" by Fleming.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: In the fall of 1862 Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan built an earthen fortification here to prevent the Federal troops from ascending the river.

Investigator: B. C. Hunter

Historical Site: English Fort (1778-1780)

Survey: DNV 1

City or Town: Near Town of Fulton

Exact or Approximate Location: 500 ft. north of the new alignment of St. John's Bluff Highway, at a point 300 ft. west of said bluff.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Due to erosion the shore line has changed here and the site of the Fort is no longer visible as the land on which it stood is completely submerged.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

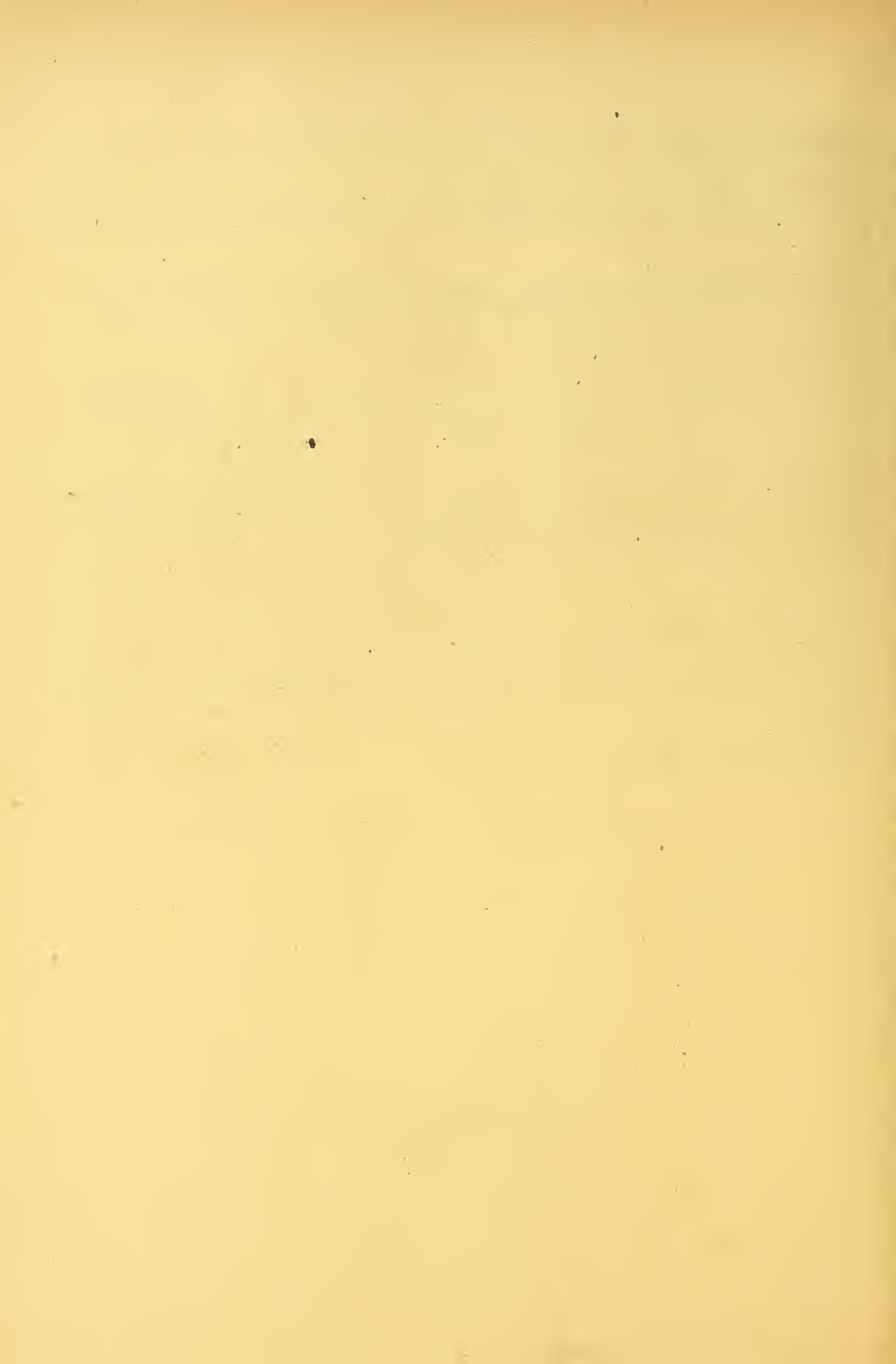
During the year 1778 nearly 7000 loyalists from Carolina and Georgia moved into Florida. Gov. Houston of Ga., in conjunction with Gen. Howe planned an attack upon St. Augustine in the spring of 1778, but owing to illness, lack of supplies and disagreements among the officers the expedition was abandoned. However, to meet the expected attack force under Colonel Mearns marched from St. Augustine to the St. John's but went no farther, contenting themselves with erecting a fortification at St. John's Bluff.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Personal visit to site.

History of Florida by Philsonas.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 500 ft. north of this point is the site of an old English Fort 1778-1780; built to defend the loyalists from an attack by Gen. Howe and Gov. Houston of Georgia.

Investigator: R. G. Hunter



Historical Site: Site of a blockhouse used by the settlers
as protection against the Indians.

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: At the north east corner of Monroe
and Ocean Streets.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: A
large residence now stands on the location.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

The blockhouse was used by the early settlers as a place of
protection during the Seminole war, from 1835 to 1842. In it,
the settlers took refuge when attacked by the Indians.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville

Historical Society

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "Here stood the Blockhouse
erected for the defence of the settlers against the Indians
during the Seminole War 1835-1842."

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds.

Historical Site: Line of intrenchments of the Federal Army which occupied Jacksonville during the Civil War.

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: In the south entrance to the main waiting room of the Union Terminal Station.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Rail-road yards, depot and viaduct

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

The Eighth Maine and sixth Connecticut Infantry of the Federal Army of Occupation had a line of intrenchments constructed just east of this location.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville Historical Society.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "1862-1865, just east of here began the line of intrenchments, Eighth Maine and sixth Connecticut Infantry, Federal Army of Occupation."

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds

Historical Site: St. Johns River, up which Don Pedro Menendez sought a water route to Mexico in 1565.

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: Banks of the St. Johns River at Memorial Park

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Wide stretches of the St. John's River.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

In September 1565 Don Pedro Menendez from Spain sailed up the St. Johns River, under orders of Philip II of Spain, in search of a water route to Mexico.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville

Historical Society

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "September, 1565, Don Pedro Menendez, Founder of St. Augustine, and Adelantado of the Floridas under Philip II of Spain, voyaged up this river seeking a water way to Mexico.

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds

Historical Site: Site of the ancient Timuquan Indian:

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: Correct site is said to be near the corner of Liberty and Forsyth Streets. Marker is on the north east corner of Julia and Monroe streets.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The present location is now occupied by close in city properties.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

The Indian town of Ossachite of the Timuquan Indians stood on this location from earliest times down to 1700.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville Historical Society.

Suggested Inscription For Marker: "Site of the Ancient Timuquan Indian Town of Ossachite, from earliest times until about 1700."

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds.

Historical Site: Line of Retreat of Federal Forces after the battle of Olustee.

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Spot or Approximate Location: At the south east entrance to Hemming Park.

State Hi Way No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The present site of a marker designating the route of retreat of the Federal forces is in beautiful Hemming Park and is well maintained.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

After the battle of Olustee, the Federal forces, under command of T. Seymour, made a retreat along a line extending through Jacksonville, approximately through what is now Hemming Park.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville Historical Society.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: (Site is now marked. For inscription see other side of card).

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds.

Historical Site: Mitten Island

County: Duval

City or Town:

Location: Intersection of State road #5,
and Weekender Drive.

State Highway No.

Distance of site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Is this site a burial ground?

What connections of events are connected therewith:

Authorities to be contacted for attention:

Historical Information for Mitten Island: Mitten Island, 9 miles east
of the spot where John McIntosh landed May 1, 1822. Just be-
hind is St. George Island. Plantation of Gen. John H. McIntosh,
purchased in 1817 by John H. McIntosh for his slave trading
operations.

Historical Site: Slave Quarters

County: Duval

City or Town: Fort George Island

Exact or Approximate Location: 1 mile behind the home of

"Princess" Lane.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: 34
two room dwellings are now in a semi-circular row with dirt floors
and open fire places for cooking. They are made of blocks of
"tabby," a mixture of crushed oys or shell and mortar. They
are in a remarkable state of preservation, most of the walls
being intact, although the roofs are gone.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

In these quarters Benjamin Kingdley put his slaves to live
while they were being taught to speak English, and trained
to raise cotton, sugar cane, and rice. After this prepa-
ration they were sold at great profit to planters in Georgia.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Personal visit to
site. Key to Golden Isles, course, week past.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Slave Quarters 1817.

Tabby houses occupied by Benjamin Kingdley's slaves.

Investigator: E. C. Hunter

Historical Site: Yellow Bluff

County: Duval

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Junction of Heckscher Drive and
New Berlin Road

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Wooded area near river--Large area enclosed by old entrench-
ments.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Erected by Confederate forces in 1862 to defend Jacksonville.

Abandoned when troops were withdrawn from St. Johns Bluff--

Occupied by Federal forces in 1864.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Monument Inscription for Marker: Yellow Bluff, two miles south

of the bluff are the remains of the fortifications erected in

1862 for the defense of Jacksonville.

Investigator: A. L. Arthur. Abandoned at the time of the
capture of the defenses at St. Johns Bluff. Occupied by the
Federal forces in 1864.

Historical Site: "Battle of the Brick Church" Civil War,
March 25, 1865.

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: On west side Myrtle Ave., 1/2
block north of Adams Street, Jax.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: All
city property. No remains of the Brick Church left. The
site is marked by a tablet placed there by the Jacksonville
Historical Society.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

"S. A. M., March 25, 1865, at this point, Third Regiment Florida
Volunteers attacked and drove in pickets of the Ninety Seventh
Pennsylvania Regiment, known as the Battle of the Brick Church."

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Jacksonville His-
torical Society.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Same as under description.

Inscription on the tablet now on the site.

Investigator: M. M. Reynolds

Historic Site: Saint John's Bluff

County: Dav

City or Town:

Foot of Bluff: Location: Hecksher Drive, 2 miles west of
Sister's Creek.

State Highway No.

Remarks: Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:
Submerged in channel of St. John's River at foot of bluff.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authority Used in Making Investigation: Personal visit to
site and historical records.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: St. John's Bluff or site this
point at the foot of the bluff is the site of old Ft.

Caroline 1584. The English settlement of St. John's town was
built on the same.

Investigator: E. C. Hunter

Historical Site: Jean Ribault Monument

County: Duval

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: On Nation Island at Pilot Town
State Highway No.

Recent Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Is Site Properly Marked? Yes by U. S. N.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Here Jean Ribault landed on the morning of May 1st 1565.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Jean Ribault and a party of
Huguenots landed the morning of May 1, 1565 on the island.

Here they knelt in prayer, beseeching Gods guidance and recom-
mending the natives to His care. This was the first Protestant
prayer in North America.

Investigator: Withee

Historical Site: St. Johns Bluff

County: Duval

City or Town:

Nearest or Approximate Location: Atlantic Boulevard (S E 78)
at Fulton Road.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Heavily wooded bluff. Spanish American War given emplacements still
to be seen.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: St. Johns Bluff--

Seven miles from here is the site of Ft. Caroline. St. Johns
Town Civil War and Spanish American War defenses of Jacksonville.

Investigator: A. E. Withee

Historical Site: Camp Joseph M. Johnson

County: Grant

State or Terr:

Exact or Approximate Location: State Highway 45 near Jackson.

State Highway No.: 5

Section of Site, Notes, Substratum, Features: Near

Camp J. C. M. Foster

Is Site Now Occupied? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Development created 1917 and used for training frontier soldier

officers and men.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Camp Joseph M. Johnson

Training Camp for Frontier Soldier Officers and Troops--1917-1919

Investigator: A. E. Withee

Where Found: Mount Cornelis

County: Col.

How Found: Fort George Island

How of Access to Location: In Jean Ribault Golf course,

1 mile from Club House

Fort Mifflin Pa.

General Description of Site, Notes, Outstanding Features: A

very small mound rising abruptly from surrounding flat land.

It is smooth sided and covered with sand and a sparse growth of grass.

Is Site Properly Marked? No

General Description of Event, and Persons Connected Therewith:

Confederate & American & Spanish.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Personal visit to site.

Suggested Designation for Location: Mount Cornelis. (Altitude)

Mount Cornelis is the highest point on the coast south of

Bandy Beach.

Investigator: E. C. Hunter.

Historical Site: Camp New Hope

County: Duval

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: 1/2 mile north Goodays Lake--
old rd.

State Highway No.: 4

Physical Appearance of Site, Things Outstanding, etc.: On
heavily wooded bluff above to river line of high east works
running back from river T. & W. line, running north only
slightly visible.

Is Site Now or Was Ever Occupied?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected therewith:

Camp New Hope was established on the old Hollingsworth
Plantation in Sept. 1812 during the American occupation of
Fla. at the time of the Seminole Rebellion. It was
a center of operations and a supply base during the campaign
against the Seminoles in St. Augustine and against the Indians.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Fla. Historical Society
Vol. 5

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Camp New Hope on the bluff
above the river line the intrenchments of Camp New Hope.
Hollingsworth Plantation--the camp was evacuated and burned by
Major Manning Apr. 23, 1812.

Investigator: Withes

Historic Site: Camp Milton

County: Duval

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: 1 1/2 miles on both sides of the railroad and highway just west of McGirts Creek about 11 miles west of Jacksonville.

State Highway No. 1

Present Appearance of Site, Walling, Excavations, etc.: Nothing remains of these entrenchments except at isolated points at some distance from the highway.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Work and Topography Connected Therewith:

These entrenchments--originally constructed, after the first occupation of Jacksonville; were finally completed in 1864 under the personal direction of Gen. McRae. They held at various times by the Confederate forces and captured several times by Federal troops.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Civil War and Marine Division in Fla. W. W. Davis

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Camp Milton--Along the west side of McGirts Creek on both sides of the railroad ran a line of Confederate entrenchments--Their final construction was under direction of Gen. W. G. T. McRae

Investigator: Fisher

Historical Site: Home of Harriet Beecher Stowe

County: Duval

City or Town: Mandarin

Spot or Approximate Location: On Main Highway through village of Mandarin.

State Highway No.

Character of Site, Nature, Outstanding Features:

Surrounded by fence with entrance lined marked by rustic arch inscribed "Stowaway." Original Stowe home moved and present house erected in its stead.

Is Site Now Openly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Harriet Beecher Stowe lived in home in 1840-41, while here she wrote "Our Florida Plantation," "Palmetto Leaves," and many magazine articles.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Personally visited spot. Home above mentioned visited and a biography by G.W. Stowe.

Suggested Information for Reader: Stowaway--Home of Harriet Beecher Stowe--author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Investigator:

Historical Site: Ft. San Nicholas

County: Duval

City or Town: South Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: Atlantic Boulevard, South Jacksonville.

State Highway No.

Present Condition of Site, Outstanding Features: In present area of old Locust

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes--D.M.R.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Originally built by the Spaniards to protect Low Ford Garrisoned by the English during the Revolution and used as a bail of operations against the Colonists.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Inspection of Inscriptions on Site: Ft. San Nicholas--1850

Ft. north of this spot stood on early Spanish Fortification.

Ft. San Nicholas abandoned July 4, 1817.

Investigator: Withers

Historical Site: Ribault Monument

County: Duval

City or Town:

Location: On sand dune just west of road
near airport

State Highway No.:

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Historical Association or Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Recommended Inscription for Marker: Ribault Monument-This is a
reproduction of the marker placed on or near this spot by Jean
Ribault, May 8, 1565 in taking possession of Florida for France

Investigator:

Historical Site: Entrenchment at Baldwin

County: Duval

City or Town: Baldwin, Fla.

Spot or Locality: Location: About 1/3 mile west of the present site of Baldwin.

State Highway No. 1

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: You can only see a part of this entrenchment. There have been several canals built on either sides of this entrenchment and it is hard to locate the exact location.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Event and Persons Connected Therewith:

This entrenchment was built by Gen. Beauregard in March 1864 for the protection of the railroads and also for the protection of the country lying to the west of here. Several small skirmishes were held here, but none of importance.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Civil War & Reconstruction-Devis, old Baldwin residents

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "This entrenchment was built after the battle of Olustee by Gen. Beauregard for the protection of the railroads and country lying west of here."

Investigator: Volo Ripper

Historic Site: Mandrian Point

County: Duval

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Just above Mandrian--Directly east of State Highway Bridge across Doctors Inlet.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Lowed point--at narrowest part of river.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

In 1864 12 mines were planted by Confederates in narrow portion of river--In period of 40 days 3 Federal gunboats were sunk by the mines at this point.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Civil War and reconstruction in Fla. W. A. Davis

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Mandrian Point--On the other side of the river during a period of 40 days in 1864--3 Federal gunboats were sunk by Confederate mines.

Investigator: Wilkes

Historical Site: Mc Girts Creek

County: Duval

City or Town: Jacksonville

Exact or Approximate Location: Between Orange and Jackson-
ville--Marker to be placed at north end of bridge.

At Highway No. 2

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features:

Broad River crossed by Highway and Railroad Bridges.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Daniel McGirth a Capt. in the East Florida Rangers--a Tory
or traitor in the Revolution, noted for his pillaging
and plundering--after the war he became an outlaw--He once
escaped from a posse by swimming his horse across this creek.
Hence the name.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: East Vol in the
American Revolution--J. Torre-

Suggested Inscription for Marker: McGirts Creek named after

Daniel McGirth a noted Revolutionary Tory and outlaw who
once escaped by swimming his horse across this Creek

Investigator: Withee

Historic Site: Battle of Thomas Swamp

County: Duv 1

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Several miles west of point where Rt to Road 75 starts across Nassau River Marsh.

State Highway No. 3

Present appearance of site, noting outstanding features:

Exact site not known--

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of events and persons connected therewith:

On the morning of May 17th 1777 Major James M. Prevost with a force of 100 British troops, some Rangers and Indians attacked Col. Baker and his force of 109 Americans--

Col. Baker's force was defeated with a loss of 8 killed 9 wounded and 51 captured. 15 of the captors were afterward murdered by the Indians.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Hist Pls. in the American Revolution--Warton Series

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: L. G. Athee

Historical Site: "Campbell Town"

County: Escambia

City or Town: Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: Eight miles northeast of Pensacola.

State Highway No.: 1

Present appearance of Site, Noting outstanding features: All grown up with trees, only here and there a relic remains to indicate its location of what was once a thriving English town. The Scenic Highway runs through this old town site.

Is Site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons connected therewith: The English government offered a bounty for the production of Indigo and also for naval stores, and the few planters in this section produced both of these articles. That Indigo was grown hereabouts is indicated by the plants being found scattered about in waste places, a reminiscence of the olden days when the growing of it was the principal business. The yearly income from one man's work in producing indigo was \$175. (British Occupancy 1763-1783).

Authorities used in making investigation: Pensacola Historical Society.

Suggested inscription for Marker: "Campbell Town" Established here during the British Occupancy 1763-1783)

Investigator: T. D. Fillingim.

Historical Site: Nunez Ferry.

County: Escambia

City or Town: Florida

Exact or Approximate location: 15 miles northwest of Pensacola on Perdido River. Half mile south of where State Road #1 crosses this river.

State Highway No. 1.

Present Appearance of Site-Noting outstanding features: This old ferry has been abandoned ever since the new bridge was built. The landing place of the old ferry is still visible.

Is site now properly marked: No.

Brief description of events and persons connected therewith: Nunez Ferry was started in 1815 by Henry Allen Nunez, who helped to build a road from Pensacola to Blakely in order that there might be a stage coach route between the two cities. Nunez Ferry was operated for one hundred and four years, until Bage Bridge was opened in 1919. It is one of the old landmarks on the western side of the county. The Perdido Bridge on the Spanish Trail is to carry on the tradition binding the old and new methods of travel by bearing the name of the old ferry.

Authorities used in making investigation: Mrs. Cuming, History of Baldwin Co., Ala.

Suggested inscription for marker: Nunez Ferry. Pensacola-Blakely Road 1815-1919.

Investigator: T. D. Fillingim.



Historical Site: The Residence of General Jackson while Governor of Florida in 1821.

County: Escambia.

City or Town: Pensacola, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: Southeast corner of Itendencia and Palafox Streets. State Highway No.

Present appearance of site, noting outstanding features: The Residence of General Jackson was destroyed by fire Dec. 30, 1839. This site is occupied by a two-story brick building, which is now being used for commercial purposes.

Is site now properly marked: Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected therewith: Mrs. Rachael Jackson said she lived in the best house in town, which she occupied three weeks earlier than her husband. Dr. J. C. Bronough attended it until the exchange of flags. It was from the balcony of this house that Mrs. Jackson watched General Jackson march down Palafox Street with the fourth regiment under the banner of the United States Flag July 17, 1821.

Authorities used in making investigation: Pensacola Historical Society.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: The following inscription on a bronze plaque attached to the column of the building: "Site of Residence of Gen. Andrew Jackson while Governor of Florida. Destroyed by fire 1829." Erected by the Pensacola Historical Society 1935.
Investigator: T. B. Fillingim.

Historical Site: Military Reservation, Cantonment Clinch,
Galvez Spring and Old Hospital.

County: Escambia.

City or Town: Pensacola, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: Two miles west of Pensacola on
the Jackson Street Road located on south side. Galvez Spring
and Site of Old Hospital at head of Bayou Chico.

State Highway No.

Present appearance of site-noting outstanding features: The mili-
tary parade ground of the old cantonment has grown up with trees,
which covered about 300 acres of land. Galvez Spring which has been
curbed long ago with rock still flows with much water. The Old Hos-
pital which has long since been sold, still shows the outline of
the brick foundation that was used in its construction. It was built
by the U. S. Government.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of events and persons connected therewith: Gen.
Jackson had headquarters here one week prior to receiving the sur-
render of West Florida from the Spanish July 17, 1821. United
States Government established a Military Reservation here in 1823,
and named it in honor of Col. Duncan L. Clinch of the U. S. Army.
Called: Cantonment Clinch. This location was very healthy and had
good water. The Spring was named in honor of a Spanish officer,
Bernardo de Galvez, who captured Pensacola in 1781.

Authorities used in making investigation: War Department and Pensa-
cola Historical Society.

Suggested Inscription for marker: U. S. Military Reservation. Es-
tablished 1823 as Cantonment Clinch.

Investigator: T. D. Fillingim.

Historical Site: "Breastworks of the Confederacy"

County: Franklin

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Approximately three tenths miles southwest along State Highway No. 10 from Apalachicola City limits. About 400 feet N. E. from McMillian's St. and State Highway 10. 138 feet N. E. from 36 inch iron drainage pipe under road bed of State Highway No. 10. 17 feet N. E. from center of State Highway No. 10. At the peak of a three and a half foot mound extending N. W. from Highway.

State Highway No. 10

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: A sand embankment, three and a half feet high and 4 ft. wide running about 500 ft. north from Highway.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Breastworks of old Confederacy, built about 1864 to keep the Yankees out. It was originally ten ft. high.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Dr. J. S. Marrow, Apalachicola, Fla.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Breastworks of the Confederacy, 1864

Investigator: Ferrell Mahon

Historical Site: Micco

County: Hamilton

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Five miles west of Jasper on Alapaha River.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site-Noting Outstanding Features: This village is now extinct. The area is covered in pines. A few pieces of old sun-dried brick, mounds, etc., denoting where various old buildings stood.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief description of events and persons connected therewith: Micco was a flourishing Indian village. Here Daniel Bell established a trading post in 1817, purchasing many articles shipping them to South Carolina. When Hamilton County was created in 1827, Micco was established as the first County seat of Hamilton County. John Lee Williams' Territory of Florida, Andrew Ellicott's Journal and many early histories mention this village.

Authorities used in making investigation: The Legislative Council, 1827-35, Campbells History of Fla. Andrew Ellicott's Journal.

Suggested inscription for marker: A trading post was established here in 1817 by Daniel Bell.

Investigator: Clifford Livingston

Historical Site: Ft. Sullivan or Hitchepuckesassa

County: Hillsborough

City or Town: Plant City

Exact or Approximate Location: Near Knights Station. 1 mile E. of Knights Station, thence Knights Station Road, Lakeland to Wilder Rd. make a T. Four miles due North.

State Highway No. 17.

Present Appearance of site noting outstanding features: These 3 roads make a T. Much traveled. Few farm houses, trucking section.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and persons connected therewith: This was in the vicinity of Cork, first post office of Plant City and was formerly known as Hitchepuckesassa at the northern boundary of the big prairie known as Wilder Prairie which comes thru Plant City. Ft. Sullivan was erected as a barricade for protection during the Indian Wars of South Fla. This site was abandoned years ago and Cork, the name of the first settlement, was changed to Plant City, April 1, 1884. The settlement had been known Cork for some twenty-four years, for it was in 1860 that the post office at Ichepuckesassa was renamed the post office of Cork.

The position Ft. Sullivan is on the map would make it just about at the N. limit of this large prairie.

Mr. Sim Sparkman, Dover, Fla., stated to his knowledge, Ft. Sullivan was located at the old Cork post office.

Mr. Geo. Wilder (Plant City) and Mr. Kelsey Blanton (Lakeland) verified the above.

This was the old military road from Tampa to Kissimmee. Kissimmee was a stronghold of the Seminole Indians and when on the warpath, came thru woods to the few settlements scattered around Cork or Hitchepuckesassa.

"Although Ichepuckesassa, as the name implies, must have been an Indian settlement, the first official record of the settlement is dated May 23, 1846. In the minutes of the county commissioners for that year there is mentioned a road, ordered from the east part of the county to pass through "Hitchpucasassa. The post office was established at "Ichepuckesassa" November 5, 1849, and in the 1852 records kept by the county commissioners, mention is made of public schools established at "Ichepuckesassa." Frequently the name was spelled "Ichepuckesassa." (E. L. Robinson's History of Hillsborough County)

"Also Public Road to commence at Indian Ford across the Alafia River and thence at the intersection of road leading to Tampa to Hitchepucasassa at the house of Wm. Hunter to be completed first Monday in April next." (Court House Records)

Ft. Sullivan is plainly shown on Map of Florida in Florida Historical Quarterly, Vols. 5 & 6, 1934-1935. Reduced from Map compiled by Capt. Jno. McKay & Lieutenant Blake and published by order of the Senate, United States For Drakes Book of the Indians. (Florida Historical Quarterly, Tampa Public Library)

Authorities used in making investigation: Geo. Wilder; Kelsey Blanton, Court House Records; E. L. Robinson; Sim Sparkman.

FLORIDA WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Division of Projects and Planning

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

(To be filled out by Local Field Workers and sent
by Local Supervisors to State Supervisors)

Date for week
ending

Local Office:

District assigned in County State

If you are attaching editorial copy to this report, fill out (A).

If you are merely reporting progress, fill out (B).

A (Editorial copy attached)

Number of words Special topic assigned

Part of assigned district or county covered in this report

(Township, village, town, quarter, or city, etc.)

Questionnaire categories incomplete or missing; list below with reasons for
omission, i.e. whether material is still to be covered or
whether the questions are not applicable to your territory.

B (Report of progress, no copy attached)

Part of assigned territory you are now investigating

Special categories of Questionnaire you are working on (list below)

Are you reducing your field notes to a Field Continuity?

Date of last editorial copy transmitted to State Office

When do you expect to forward your next editorial copy?

Time needed to finish present topic

Page 2.

Ft. Sullivan or Hitchepucksassa.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Site of Ft. Sullivan erected for
protection during Indian Wars of S. Fla.

Investigator: Adine Kendrick

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Historical Site: Ft. Foster, Ft. Alabama.

County: Hillsborough.

City or Town: Crystal Springs.

Exact or Approximate Location: Burnt Bridge 250 yds. W. of New Zephyrhills Road. Handsome new concrete bridge over Hillsborough River.

State Highway No. 156

Present Appearance of Site-Noting Outstanding Features: Situated on Hillsborough River in very picturesque locality; cypress swamps abound in the river section; hard wood forests, oaks, hickory, sweet gum, palms and every variety of pines are to be found. Road 156 runs along the side of these beautiful tropical swamps. This is the National State Forest Park. Lookouts for fires, rehabilitation for homes.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: This was on the memorial march of Maj. F. L. Dade and his gallant company of men. At this spot was a crude bridge which the Indians burned twice. This also was a military post for provisions and protection against Indians.

There is a slight argument over Burnt Bridge, but from what investigator learned, this was the site spoken of as Ft. Alabama and Ft. Foster also. Some places it is called Ft. Alabama and others it is spoken of as Foster. Crystal Springs is just a few miles N. of this spot in Pasco County. The Itchepucksassa River leads from Lakeland near Winston, runs from Winston, which is south of Lakeland, intersects Hillsborough River at Burnt Bridge or Ft. Foster, says Geo. Wilds, Plant City. Winston is in Polk County.

Ft. Mollen is at Sanford, Fla., or Mollenville, on Lake Monroe.

Marick, Memoirs of Fla. (and is much further from Tampa than 18 miles, as distance varies as time goes on.)

Crystal Springs is in Pasco County, but Ft. Foster and Alabama are in Hillsboro just this side of line.

Taken from an article Mrs. George Wilder had prepared while in Tallahassee, Fla.

Traders under Colonel Lindsey traveled in the direction of Ft. King via Thonotosassa. They took with them the small cannon drawn by oxen. Before they had gone five miles the oxen gave out in the heavy sand. Soldiers returned to Fort Brooke for more oxen. At a point about a mile from Lake Thonotosassa they camped and built a stockade, which was used later during the Indian War as a shelter for women and children while the men fought the Seminoles. Colonel Lindsey built a stockade at the crossing of the Hillsborough River which he named Ft. Alabama. This is the location now known as Burnt Bridge.

Brief Description, etc. - Con'td.: (The Territory of Florida, 1837.
State Library, Tallahassee
Florida.)

1846

"Petition of M. Whidden and others for a public road from Ft. Mellon, 18 miles from Tampa thence east as the present settlement requires."

1848

"Ordered that public road from Tampa via the little Hillsborough and Flint Creek to the ferry on the big Hillsborough at Ft. Foster be repaired."

(Court Records)

"A road, or in reality, a trail was opened between the two forts, which became known in Fort Brooke as the Fort King road. This road lead in a northeasterly direction from the Fort at the mouth of the Hillsborough River, following very nearly what is known as the Harney Road, on to near the south end of Lake Thonotosassa, thence along the high land to the west of and within sight of the lake, and then on across the Hillsborough River, where later a ferry was established, and then continued in a northerly direction to Fort King."

From E. L. Robinson's History of
Hillsborough County.

There was a ferry or toll bridge at Burnt Bridge. The Indians burned the bridge twice. In 1910 Rob Collins, Civil Engineer, Plant City was working on the road and unearthed old stumps. The bridge was standing in the forties and Tom Sweet had Toll Bridge right near where Road 156 crosses the Hillsborough River.

Geo. Wilder, Plant City, Fla.

Authorities used in Making Investigation: J. J. Jones. Mrs. Stebleins, "The Territory of Fla," 1837 at Tallahassee. Geo. Wilder, Halsey Blanton.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Ft. Foster-Ft. Alabama.

Investigator: Adine Hendrick.

Historical Site: Rocky Point, saltworks during Confederacy.

County: Hillsborough

City or Town: Tampa

Exact or Approximate Location: Ten miles west of Tampa. Between Davis Causeway, about 150 ft. S. and

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site noting outstanding features: Low marshy sand flats. Very near the beautiful Rocky Point Club House, Davis Causeway cuts thru this point of land.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: This was the site of historical saltworks operated during the Confederate War. 1863. "Salt as a factor in the Confederacy", by Ella Lonn, Ph. D., Professor of History, Concher College, New York. Published by author, 1933). Also an article in Fla. Historical Quarterly, April 1932, under same title. Tampa Public Library. Mrs. Cuscaden & Mr. Dick Robles and children of Joseph Robles who operated these saltworks, so says Mrs. Cuscaden to Mr. Robles. J.

From Article by Ella Lonn, PHD. Professor of History.

"Works for the reduction of salt from ocean brine were erected along the bays and sequestered inlets of much of the Florida coast, but found a favored location on the Gulf side between Choctawhatchee Bay and Tampa.

"When one thinks of the naval operations of the War for Southern Independence he is likely to consider only the exploits of Alabama and other raiders, the duel of the Merrimac and Monitor. It is most unlikely that he knows of the persistent and very important operations of the Union Navy all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to wreck the salt making of the Confederates."

"Nowhere else were such Federal naval attacks so frequent and dogged and so exclusively directed against the salt industry as on the Gulf coast of Florida, undisturbed for a year and a half after hostilities began the saltworkers thrived and grew great, both in the amount of the commodity produced and in the boldness with which the industry was pursued. However, by the fall of 1862 the production had become too important to escape the watchful eye of the United States government. The total loss to the salt works by the close of 1863 was over six million dollars."

"Extensive works on Rocky Point in Tampa Bay had been destroyed by the Federal fleet during July 1864, while in December some works had been swept away by detachments from the U. S. steamers Stars and Strips, Hendrik Hudson, and Ariel."

Naval War Records series 1, Vol. 17 pp 811-12

Report of Secretary of War, 1865-66 p. 351.

Authorities used in making investigation: Dick Robles, Mrs. Frances Alatha Cuscaden, Ella Lonn, Fla. Historical Quarterly.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Salt works of the Confederacy during Civil War.

Investigator: Adine Kendrick.

Historical Site: Headquarters for Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Wheelers Cavalry and First Fla. Troop. 1898.

County: Hillsborough

City or Town: Tampa

Exact or Approximate Location: Plant Park facing Grand Central Ave.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site, noting outstanding Features: Large gun erected on cement base with 8 inscriptions-- This Gun erected at Ft. Dade for the defense of Tampa in 1898; Committee - Chairman, Adg. W. M. Clum, Past Dept. Com. W. A. Joughin, Camp Com. James R. Brown, Past. Coms. Ed Kane, J. W. Sullivan, Honorary Member, D. B. McKay; This Spot was Headquarters for Roosevelt Rough Riders, Wheelers Calvary and First Florida Troops, 1898; Presented to Tampa as a Memorial to those who served in the War with Spain; Erected here in 1927 by General Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 2, Dept. of Fla., U.S.W.V.; This war brought the blue of the cold bleak North and the Gray of the Sunney South into one great Brotherhood and Liberty to an appressed people; Remember the Maine; Admiral George Dewey, Victor of the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Is Site now properly marked? Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons connected therewith: Spanish American War event. Memorial to those who served in the War with Spain.

Authorities used in making investigation: M. M. Penn. Supt. of Parks.

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Adine Kendrick

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When do you expect to forward your next editorial copy?.....

Time needed to finish present topic.....

Historical Site: DeSoto Oak

County: Hillsborough

City or Town: Tampa

Exact or Approximate Location: Tampa Bay grounds. Plant Park, Grand Central Ave.

State Highway No. 17.

Present-Appearence of site noting outstanding features: "1539-1926. This Tablet was erected by the De Soto Chapter, D.A.R. Marks the tree under which tradition says De Soto parleyed with the Indians." Bronze marker. Dedicated Dec. 14, 1927. This bronze marker is under a large oak tree having a spread of 120 ft. and a height of approximately 80 ft. Was entered in the Hall of Fame for trees at Washington by J. E. Worthington. Is site now properly marked? Yes.

Brief Description of Events and Persons connected therewith: "In the old Indian legends reference is made of the Spaniards' landing and meeting place under the great tree."

Authorities used in making investigation: De Soto Chapter, D. A. R.

Suggested inscription for marker:

Investigator: Adine Kendrick

FLORIDA WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Division of Projects and Planning

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

(To be filled out by Local Field Workers and sent
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Date for week
ending

Local Office:

District assigned in County State

If you are attaching editorial copy to this report, fill out (A).

If you are merely reporting progress, fill out (B).

A (Editorial copy attached)

Number of words Special topic assigned

Part of assigned district or county covered in this report

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Questionnaire categories incomplete or missing; list below with reasons for
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Special categories of Questionnaire you are working on (list below)

Are you reducing your field notes to a Field Continuity?

Date of last editorial copy transmitted to State Office

When do you expect to forward your next editorial copy?

Time needed to finish present topic

Historical Site: Echebucsassa

County: Hillsborough

City or Town: Plant City

Exact or Approximate Location: State Highway #17 and Baker St., Plant City.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site noting outstanding features:

Sunrise Park in the heart of Plant City, early homes and well built roads abound.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Plant City's original name was Itchepucksassa (Indian) meaning Itche-(deer) puck-(feed) sassa (water). Ichepukesassa was so difficult to spell settlers petitioned the government to change it, and it was changed to Cork.. The first letter received in the Cork post office was spelled Kork.

Authorities used in making investigation: E. L. Robinson, D.A.R., Mrs. T. C. Magenice, Mrs. Geo. Wilder, Plant City, Fla.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Plant City chapter of D.A.R. have placed marker for Hitchepucksassa or Ft. Sullivan at Plant City, but investigator has located the original site of Hitchepucksassa and marker could be placed on the old Military Road leading from Tampa to Kissimmee and named Ft. Sullivan Marker. "This marker is to commemorate the Echebucsassa Post Office which was four miles north of this place. Erected by Echebucsassa Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Founded 1929, Plant City, Fla."

"On the afternoon of January 14, 1932, in Sunrise Park impressive ceremonies in a perfect Florida setting served for the unveiling and dedication of a beautiful marker commemorating the place of the city's first post office, in 1849, then known as Echebucsassa.

The marker is built of Florida rock in the form of an Indian arrowhead. Some of the smaller stones are from the native states of the daughters contributing them. Among these are a rock from the marker dedicated to Henry Clay at Ashland, Virginia, and one from Stone Mountain, Georgia.

A bronze tablet set in the marker bears the following legend:

Echebucsassa is as follows: "Where the moon puts the colors of the
Rainbow into the earth and the
Sun draws them out in flowers."

Mrs. T. C. Magenice, Plant City, Fla., is State Chairman of the D.A.R.
Historic Spots and Highway Markers.

Investigator: Adine Kendrick

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Division of Projects and Planning

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Time needed to finish present topic _____

Historical Site: Troop headquarters Seminole War. Later home of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

County: Lee

City or Town: Ft. Myers, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: First St. at post office. US 41

State Highway No. 27

Present Appearance of Site Noting Outstanding Features: A wooden building, now used as a public library. Contains some of the original timbers. Formerly stood on ground now occupied by P.O. Has wooden marker.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: The old building, which has been rebuilt many times was post headquarters from Seminole to Civil Wars. It was also the home of Lt. (Later Gen'l) Hancock, who in the Civil War, while wounded, directed his men in repulsing pickets charge at Gettysburg. Later he was the Democratic president opponent of Garfield.

Authorities used in making investigation: Memoirs of Gen. Hancock, Writings of Thos. A. Gonzalez, etc.

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Gerard O. Smith.

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Historical Site: Site of U. S. Barracks in Seminole and Civil Wars

County: Lee

City or Town: Ft. Myers, Fla.

Exact or Approximate Location: Jackson St. corner of Second St.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site noting outstanding features: In downtown Ft. Myers, nothing outstanding

Is site now properly marked: Wooden marker.

Brief Description of Events and Persons connected therewith: Part of an active post during the Seminole fighting, 1856-58 under command of Lt. (Gen'l) Winfield Scott Hancock, Lt. Geo. L. Hartsuff, who in 1874 was made a Maj. Gen. of Volunteers for gallent conduct during the Civil War, when he led a brigade under Gen. Hooker. During the Civil War was an inactive post with several companies under a Capt. Doyle.

Authorities used in making investigation: Ft. Myers Press, 1886, Greens His. of Fla., et al

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Site of U. S. Barracks during Seminole and Civil Wars.

Investigator: Gerard O. Smith.

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Historical Site: Fort Dulany

County: Lee

City or Town: Punta Rassa

Exact or Approximate Location: The present site of the town of Punta Rassa.

State Highway No. 25

Present Appearance of Site Noting Outstanding Features: No evidence of Fort remains.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected therewith: Ft. Dulany was established in Nov. 1837 by force of 8 companies under Brevet Major William Hoffman sent by one of Gen. Zachary Taylor to act against the Seminole Indians. Occupied and abandoned for various periods it was reestablished in Nov. 1856 and finally abandoned in the summer of 1858 after the removal of most of the Seminoles and the termination of the Seminole Wars. (Sprague's His. of Fla. Misc. Writings, T. A. Gonzales.)

Authorities used in making investigation: Misc. Writings, T. A. Gonzales.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: (None given)

Investigator: Gerard O. Smith.

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Historical Site: Neamathla Spring.

County: Leon

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: 3 miles East of Tallahassee North of Highway No. 19.

State Highway No. 19.

Present Appearance of Site Noting Outstanding Features: This place is known as the Ross place. There is a story and half house, and a spring at the foot of the hill known as Neamathla Spring.

Is Site now properly marked? No.

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: The Legislative Council of 1823 was held at St. Augustine the Capital of the Territory. An Act was passed providing a permanent location for the Capital near St. Marks. The selection of a site was entrusted to Commissioners, two of whom were Dr. William H. Simmons and John Lee Williams. Hearing the Indian Town Tallahassee, they were met happily by Neamathla the Chief, who called in the young men and maidens of his village and entertained his visitors with a ball game, dance and feast. The Indians with the Commissioners agreed to the location of the Capital on the hills and field of Old Tallahassee.

Authorities used in making investigation: Attorney Guyte P. McCord and Memoirs of Florida by Florence P. Fleming. Vol. I, P. 151.

Suggested inscription for marker: The Village Site of Chief Neamathla.

Investigator: Eva Hopkins.

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Historical Site: Site of Old East Florida Seminary

County: Marion

City or Town: Ocala

Exact or Approximate Location: Lime Street between Fourth and Fifth Street, Ocala.

State Highway No.:

Present Appearance of Site. Noting Outstanding Features: This is the site of the old East Florida Seminary which was here located in 1853. This was the first institution of higher learning established by the State of Florida. In 1866 after the War between the States this school was moved to Gainesville and many years later became the nucleus of the University of Florida. The original school was provided for by Legislature act of 1851, authorizing the establishment of two state schools, one east and the other west, of the Suwannee River. See Senate Journals 1851-1859.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Sidney Harold

Historical Site: East Martello Tower

County: Monroe

City or Town: Key West

Exact or Approximate Location: On the southern shore of the Island, about three miles from town on Roosevelt. Boulevard.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site. Noting Outstanding Features: The fortification is in ruins, but a good idea of what it once was may be had by viewing it.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Little seems to be known about this fort. Construction was begun in 1861, a measure thought necessary for a good defense of the South shore of a Key West. It was built on the water's edge, and consists of a tower of the Martello Type surrounded by casemates, and a parapet reinforced with sand embankments.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Browne, J. B: Key West. The Old and The New, 1912. pp. 79

Suggested Inscription for Marker: East Martello Tower. One of the two fortifications begun in 1861 for a good defense of the South shore of Key West.

Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical site: Fort Taylor

County: Monroe

City or Town: Key West

Exact or Approximate Location: On the south western shore of Key West. It may be reached through the gate at the west end of Angela St.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The fort has two large mounted guns overlooking the harbor. The grounds and fortification are kept in good shape by the few members of the Army Post still stationed here.

In recent years Fort Taylor has been fortified with modern defenses that are used by the Florida National Guards during their annual summer encampment on the Fort Taylor Reservation.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Work on Fort Taylor was begun in 1844, but a hurricane two years later destroyed that work which had been done. Construction was resumed immediately. It was a double casemated brick fort of the Bauban plan. The second tier was reduced in 1899. Quarters within Fort Taylor were occupied during the Civil War by Union soldiers, though Key West was in very strong sympathy with the Confederates.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Browne, J. B.: Key West, The Old and The New, 1912. Letter; Lt. J. B. Quinn, to Pvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, May 23rd, 1870. Key West Barracks Collection of Source Material.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Ft. Taylor. Named after Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the U. S. A. Fort Taylor was begun in 1844. It was garrisoned with Union troops during the Civil War.

Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical Site: Site of the First Cigar Factory in the United States.

County: Monroe

City or Town: Key West

Exact or Approximate Location: Its approximate location is on Front between Duval and Fitzpatrick Streets.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: A night club, The Habana-Madrid, is thought to be occupying the site of where Wall's factory once was.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: The first cigar factory in the United States of America was established in Key West by William H. Wall in 1831. It was located on Front St. between Duval and Fitzpatrick Sts. and employed about fifty workers. Wall carried on a profitable business shipping the cigars to New York. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1859.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Browne, J. B.: Key West, The Old and the New, 1912.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: The First Cigar Factory, 1831. The First Cigar Factory in the U. S. A. was Established by Wm. H. Wall in 1831.

Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical site: "A Los Martires De Cuba" Monument

County: Monroe

City or Town: Key West

Exact or Approximate Location: In the local cemetery

State Highway No.:

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The Monument is in the center of a 25 ft. square lot, around which is an iron fence. There is an arch above the gate that reads "A Los Martires de Cuba."
Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Erected by popular subscription in 1892 in the local cemetery, this monument is an historical relic, its four sides representing the four provinces of Cuba when the Revolution of 1868 began; Oriente, Occidente, Camaguey and Las Villas. It was put up in memory of those who fell in the first battles before the Independence was gained and also those who had shown themselves to be great patriots.

Since 1872 the Cubans here have honored the memory of their martyrs, by meeting at San Carlos and marching to the cemetery, where at the foot of a tamarind tree they have raised their prayers and later their thanks for a free Cuba, in memory of those who had lost their lives in the cause. The monument is over 21 feet high, of marble and granite. At the time it was erected it was one of the handsomest in the State of Florida, and is the only monument in the United States dedicated to the Cuban martyrs.
Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Rolo, J. P.; Mis Recuerdos, 1928.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: A Los Martires de Cuba. This is the only monument in the U. S. A. dedicated to the Cuban martyrs. It was erected in 1892 by the Citizens of Key West in memory of Cuba's martyrs.
Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical site: Where First Prize of The Spanish-American War Was Captured.

County: Monroe

City or Town: Key West

Exact or Approximate Location: Just outside the harbor of Key West, Florida.

State Highway No.:

Present Appearance of site. Noting Outstanding Features:

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: On the morning of April 23rd, 1898, at half-past five, the Spanish tramp steamer, "Buena Ventura" was easily captured by the "Nashville" when she fired two shots across the bow of the Spanish ship, the first shots the U. S. A. had fired in anger in 30 years. The Spanish Captain had no knowledge of the fact that war had been declared between his country and the United States, and had steered his ship right into the line s of the United States Naval Squadron.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Davis, R. H.: The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, 1898.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: The Spanish tramp steamer, "Buena Ventura," first prize of the Spanish-American War, was captured by the U. S. S. "Nashville" in these waters April 23rd, 1898.

Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical Site: Tea Table Key

County: Monroe

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Just south of Upper Matecumbe Key and a mile east of State Highway #4.

State Highway No.: 4

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Small Florida key. No outstanding features.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Used as a base of operations by Lt. John T. McLaughlin, U. S. Navy, 1839-41, in connection with the Florida Indian Wars. It was to the boats at this base that the survivors of the Indian Key Massacre escaped on August 7, 1840.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Narrative of Hester Perrine Walker and U. S. Navy records.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Tea Table Key - Naval base under Command of Lt. John T. McLaughlin, U. S. Navy to which survivors of Indian Key Massacre escaped August 7, 1840.

Investigator: Oliver Armayor

Historical Site: Dominio de Gourges "Old Town"

County: Nassau

City or Town: Amelia Island. Fernandina

Exact or Approximate Location: No location given, at this time the settlement known as Old Town was the harbor and settlement.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The French have their revenge; Dominio de Gourges, sets out from France, 1567. After much trial gets into harbor of Fernandina. He is about to be resisted by a crowd of Spaniard-hating Indians. One of his men who had been with Laudonniere makes known to the Indians that they are Frenchmen. There upon they are hailed with joy, alliance made with Satourioua, a chief with deadly feelings towards the Spaniards. De Bray, (De Bri) a survivor of the Fort Caroline massacre, who had been protected from the Spaniards by the Indians was rescued.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Dominio de Gourges soon finds his army increased by several thousand good fighters. They straight way moved down on the Spanish forts, captured and killed the inmates, with these captives de Gourges devises that piece of vengeance which is famous in History. (Sidney Lanier)

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1567 Dominio de Gourges landed on Amelia Island. Rescue of De Bray.

Investigator: A. M. Partridge

Historical site: Fort Clinch

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandina Old Town Amelia Island

Exact or Approximate Location: North end of Island on Cumberland Sound. Egan's Creek south or back of Fort. Reached by the way of Beach or Second or Eight Street. Government just completed a beautiful tropical road leading out of Old Town.

State Highway No. 13

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The elements have done their best to dismantle this old fortification; erosion from the water on north end has caused walls to be in a state of collapse. Fires have destroyed roofs of barracks and passages are blocked with sand. The construction and architectural plans are most unusual and beautiful. An Indian pickett in 1812 was made a permanent fortress at this time Florida was owned by Spain. The Fort now in existence was set aside as a military reservation under an order dated Befruary 9, 1842, named for General Duncan Lamont Clinch. Construction started 1847, expenditure \$756,000. The reservation included 420 acres. Gen. Fairbanks and wife gave 100 acres. He as commoissioner conveyed 400 more acres in 1850.

Is site Now Properly Marked? No.

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Work progressed slowly, interrupted by Civil War; 1861 seized by Florida Volunteers C. S. of A. - Col. W. S. Dilworth, it was garrisoned by 1,000 Confederates. Evacuated the Fortress March 1862. 1863 occupied by Federal Troops-Fort repaired after Civil War expenditure of \$62,500. 1870 fortification abandoned, proved to be inadequate as a means of defense. 1884 reservation and Fort turned over to Engineering Department of the Army. 1893 a license to use portion of it as a Marine Hospital was given to the Treasury Department. 1897 a portion relinquished to the Interior Department and Volunteers were quartered during the months, from April to September, 1898. During Spanish-American War. These troops were waiting transportation to Cuba, 18,000 were encamped on the hills around Fernandina. Since that time no activity. 1926 Secretary of War authorized to sell this Fort and Reservation, such was done.

1936 Fort Clinch under construction for a State Park.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1812 Fort Clinch named for Gen. Duncan Lamont Clinch. Suggested Where Marker to be Placed: North end of new Government Road, recently completed. This will be protected and in view from Beach and road.

Investigator: Alma M. Partridge

Historical Site: McClures Hill. Battle of Amelia

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandina, Amelia Island.

Exact or Approximate Location: McClures Hill which commands the town and which is nearly peninsulated by a marsh, between the old settlement and Fernandina. 9th Street opposite Hill.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Barren except for the coquina foundation of an old house which was formerly McClures home.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Battle of McClures Hill, September 13, 1817, terminating in the victory of Jared Irwin in the Battle of Amelia through the cowardice of the commander of the Florida troops, who ordered a retreat when shells fired from Fort Carlos fell among his troops wounding many and killing two. His troops were incensed, not wanting to retreat but they had to obey orders. The commander of the Florida troops who had the rank of a major in the Royal Regiment of Cuba, was afterwards ordered under arrest by Gov. Copperage, who had been sure of victory. In this battle the Spanish gunboats advanced to within a mile of the town and opened battle at 3 p. m. when the battery on McClures Hill likewise came into action. The privateer St. Joseph and Fort San Carlos and the two blockhouses replied. Spanish gunboats had perfect range and the battery on McClures got a number of shots into the town. The St. Joseph repeatedly overshot her mark, likewise Fort Carlos and it was only through the accidental falling of the shells over McClures hill that won the battle for Amelia Island.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker, McClures Hill, "Battle of Amelia" September 13, 1817. Between Florida Militia, Jared Irwin and Spaniards- two wounded, two killed.

Investigator: A. M. Partridge

Historical Site: Grave of Peter Beussoum de Nioar

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandian

Exact or Approximate Location: Northwest corner Besque Belle Cemetery.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The grave is covered by a brick vault topped with a marble slab. The west end of the vault is slightly crumbled. The inscription on the slab is in script.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

de Nioar was an old settler on the island. He was a native of Cape Francois, France. He was a captain in the Gens d'Arms. He died at the age of 56, Jan. 9, 1813.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Grave slab.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Ancient Grave of French Captain.

Investigator: Ottilie Geiger

Historical Site: The Indian Village, "ASSOPO"

County: Nassau

City or Town: Amelia Island. Fernandina

Exact or Approximate Location: Indian Mounds near Public School to the end of town, Amelia River.

State Highway No. 13

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The present site of new Fernandina, which stands churches, schools, hotels, residences. Also the Fernandez Reservation.

There is no proof of the spot these martyrs are buried. Anna Averith is the author of a most interesting compilation of the original letters which passed between Phillip II of Spain and Peter Menendez concerning this massacre.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Franciscan mission established on the Island of Guale, twelve in number, scattered on the coast and St. Augustine. Five years after the conspiracy for the destruction of the Missionaries; Father Michael de Aunon and his companion Brother Anthony Badajoz, who they quickly slew after they said Mass. Their bodies being afterwards buried at the foot of a high cross which Father Aunon had himself erected. 1593. (Fairbanks)

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1593 Father Michael de Aunon and Brother Anthony Badajoz massacred by the Indian Chief of Guale.

Investigator: Alma.M. Partridge

Historical Site: Waterman's Bluff

County: Nassau

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location:

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Present site of Chester.

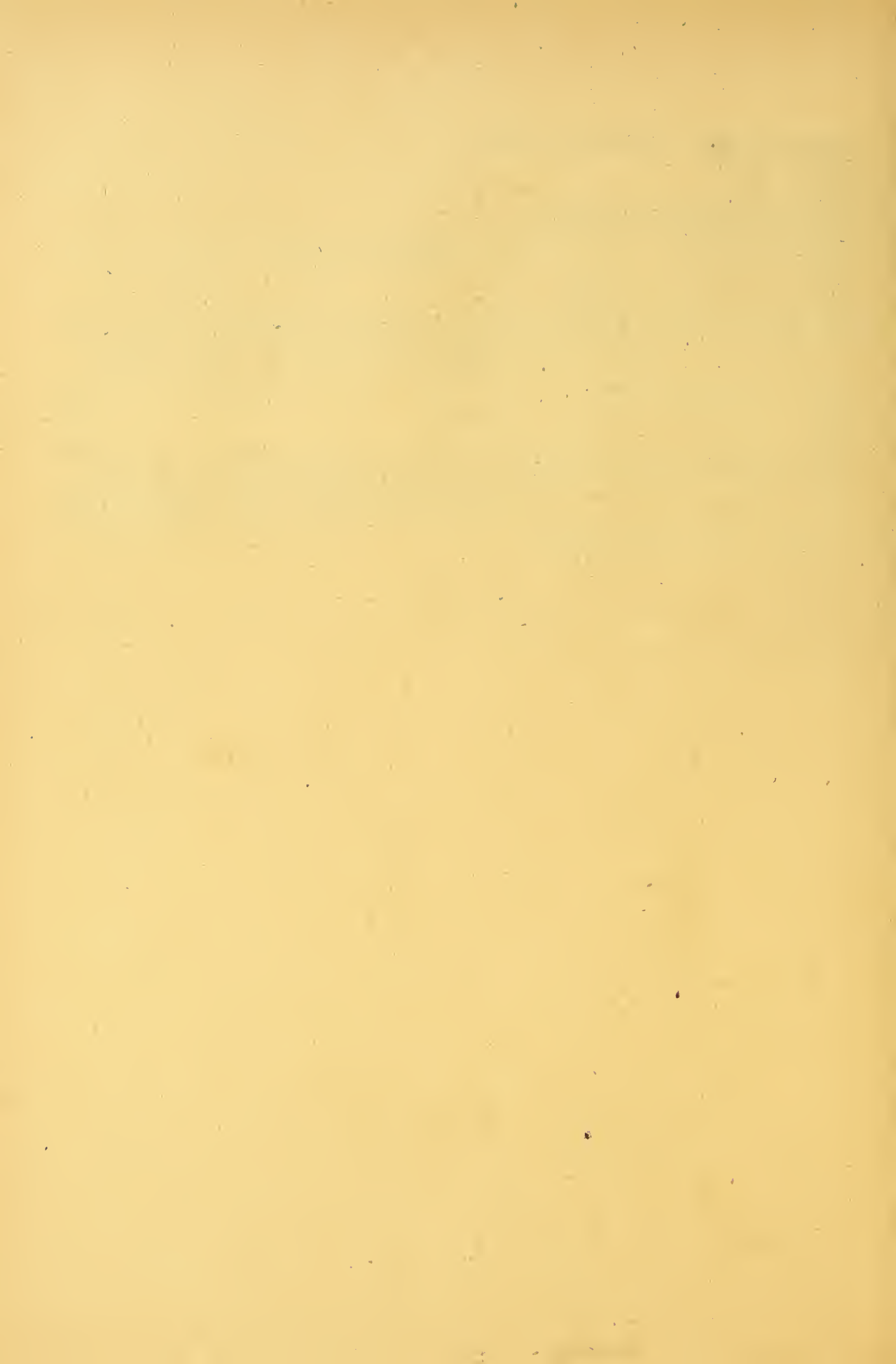
Is site now properly marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: A conference was held here in 1816 by the Spanish Gov. Jose Coppinger for the purpose of dividing N. E. Florida into districts and giving the people certain rights of self-government.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Memoirs of Florida, F. P. Fleming.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Waterman's Bluff. West of here on the south bank of the St. Marys River is Waterman's Bluff where in August, 1816 a conference was held between representatives of the Spanish Governor and the people of N. E. Florida to divide the country into districts for the purpose of self-government.

Investigator: A. G. Witten



Historical site: The Island of Gualo

County: Nassau

City or Town: Amelia Island. Fernandina

Exact or Approximate Location: Surrounded by water Amelia River North and West, Atlantic Ocean on the East, Nassau Sound on the south.

State Highway No. 13

Present Appearance of Site, Notin Outstanding Features: A lovely old town, the second oldest in the United States. A fisherman's Paradise, also the hunter's joy ground. Investors seeking profits or manufacturer who wants a site surrounded with every natural advantage, modern conveniences and facilities for meeting competition in his particular line.

Highest standard of churches, schools, social and civic clubs.

Noted for its sports and health giving atmosphere.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected therewith: The earliest mentioned in the History of our Island is in 1564, known as Gualo and inhabited by the Timucuanam Indians under Chief Satouriari. Laudonniere was a Huguenot who explored the neighborhood and built Fort Caroline at St. Johns Bluff, which was later captured by the Spaniards and renamed Fort San Mateo. (FAIRBANKS)

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "Island of Gualo" Under the Indian chief, Satouriara. 1564.

Investigator: Alma M. Partridge

Historical Site: Amelia Island

County: Nassau

City or Town: Amelia City. Franklin Town. Fernandina. Old Town

Exact or Approximate Location: Lying south of Cumberland Island, Ga.

State Highway No. 13

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Offshore visits of English and Portuguese expeditions in the years 1497-1513. Changed flags seven times. 18 miles in length and 2½ miles in width. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Cumberland Sound and Amelia River on the west, Nassau River at its extremity, on the south end. It is surrounded by salt water. "Old Town" situated at the northern end. New Fernandina, 2 miles south. Where the main number of the population reside. "Amelia City" a small and beautiful settlement, built on the bluff of the river. Franklin Town, a colored settlement.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: In 1734 Oglethorpe visited our Island and was so struck by the beauty of its shores that he called it "Amelia" in honor of the daughter of "George II" of England, which name it has retained since.

The County the name given "NASSAU" of the House of Nassau. (ANTONIE SEDONIE)

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: AMELIA ISLAND named in honor of the daughter of George II of England. Suggestion of placing marker: At "Cushen Curve" 2 miles south of Fernandina. four roads here. One to the Beach, one to Jacksonville. One leading to Amelia City. One to the West over railroad tracks and leads to where old drawbridge was.

Investigator: Alma M. Partridge

Historical Site: Tract of land John D. Vaughan Amelia City. Veteran War. 1812.

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandina, Amelia City

Exact or Approximate Location: The middle portion of Amelia City, on main highway out of Edna. Tradition says original stone destroyed during the War Between the States, a replica was replaced by the Federal Government.

State Highway: No. 13

Present Appearance of Site. Noting Outstanding Features: Lieut. John D. Vaughan, entered military service, age 14 year 1777. Mass. Capt. Miley's Company - Col. Michael Jackson's Regiment, honorably discharged at the close of the war, 1783. Indian Wars 1785 honorably discharged, 1786. Official Military Records show 19 years continuous service. 1797 Lieut. Vaughan, received from Spanish Government a grant of a large tract of land, he also received 100 acres bounty land or service in the Revolution and a grant for services in the Indian War. He left his Amelia Island plantation, entered the War of 1812, remaining until the close of the war. The owner of 500 slaves. Wife Rhoda Effingham, her kinsman, owned point Peter, also relative of Gen. Nathaniel Green.

Is site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: May 4, 1927 over a thousand persons gathered to pay tribute to the only Veteran of the Revolutionary, Indian War and "1812". The occasion, unveiling of a marker, until a few years ago the only one buried in Florida soil. Dedication ceremonies carried out under the auspices National Society Daughters of 1812, State of Florida. Represented in the assemblage; Four of the six generation, detachment of Marines from United States Coast Guard Cutter. American Legion Auxiliary, Boy and Girls Scouts, patriotic and civic organizations, pupils and teachers of the Schools in Nassau County. The late Chas. G. Mann, 79 dressed in his uniform and carrying the Confederate colors in the long procession to the grave.

Taking active part in the ceremonies were Capt. P. W. Lariat, Commander of the East Coast Guard. The late Major James O' Cassidy, Dr. Harris Mallinkrodt, who read the ritual used in placing grave markers by the Daughters of 1812 Miss Ella Rorabeck, State President of the National Society of the United Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Mary Vaughn-Scott, grand daughter, who was the central figure in the exercises being eleven years old when her grandfather died.

Flowers were placed on the grave, six squads of marines sounded taps and fired a volley over the grave, the singing of "America" followed by the benediction, pronounced by Rev. H. Mallinkrodt.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: "1812" A Hero who was a real soldier as well as a lover of his home and land.

Investigator: A. M. Partridge

Historical Site: Old Fernandina, Amelia Island. Visit of Louis Aury, pirate

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandina, Amelia Island.

Exact or Approximate Location: North end of Island.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: 1680 - This period Fernandina was known as a Spanish Trading Post often visited by pirates and slave traders. In 1817 as buccaneers infested the ocean they were invited to make Amelia Island the depot of their prizes and the vent of their cargoes. They sailed under various flags: of the "republics Mexico," Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, and Granada.

Louis Aury, famous pirate and Frenchman made his first appearance on Amelia Island in 1817. Little known of him prior, until made appearance on Spanish Main where he cast his lot with South America and acquaintance of McGregor. Becoming an outright pirate for himself at San Domingo. Here collecting gang, vagrants, desperate vagabonds, including Frenchmen, some of whom had served under Napoleon. Outcasts from every country, including vicious mulattoes from San Domingo. At this time no ship was safe unless convoyed by warship. Hearing of McGregor's plans to descend upon Florida, he wished to circum him at Amelia Island, as he had no desire to conquer Florida only to establish a "government." Arrived July 17, 1817 with a prize valued at \$60,000 on flagship "Mexican Congress," a formidable brig with 12 long 18 pounders. Joined Hubbard and Irwin-condition, he became Commander in chief of the military forces. He annexed the Island to the Republic of Mexico. Ran up the Mexican flag. Population composed entirely of Aury's trained desperadoes, the worst who were called "Aury's Blacks." During his command as many as eight prizes in port at one time, with cargoes of coffee, sugar, sils etc., interesting cargo, 1,000 boxes cigars consigned to the King of Spain all captured on the high seas. Estimated that he disposed of more than a thousand slaves in two months time, to Georgia as well as Florida. Factions arose, over color line. English speaking people gravitating to Hubbard, the others to Aury. Hubbard, ill, and unable to cope with Aury, died on October the 9th, same year. Aury now in supreme command lined privateers along the water front, trained guns on Fernandina and declared martial law for ten days on November 5, 1817, banishing American and British subjects. Affairs becoming critical November 12, 1817, President Monroe invoked the law to expel Aury from Amelia Island. Offering no resistance the Americans took possession of the fort December 22, 1817. Aury was on parole but left Amelia Island January 24, 1818.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker?

Investigator: A. M. Partridge

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Historical Site: End of Estrada Street, Old Town, Amelia Island. (T. Frederick Davis)

County: Nassau

City or Town: Fernandina, Amelia Island, Fernandina, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: End of Estrada St. Old Town, Amelia Island

State Highway No. 13

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Gregor McGregor, called "McGregor the Beautiful" Scotchman born 1786, a member of the British Army. Went to Venezuela in 1811 where he married Senora Josefa Lovera, South American. After distinguished record, was promoted to high authority but as later prejudice arose in favor of their own people he left South America for the United States. His first commission after reaching the United States was to take possession of Amelia Island and to wrest Florida from Spain.

He landed Sunday, June 29, 1817, in the Spanish waters of Amelia Island. Landed his forces which comprised only fifty men. (Prior to this, propaganda had preceded him as to the size of his forces and his resources which thoroughly intimidated the forces in Fernandina.) two schooners, a few rowboats and a few galleys.

Landed on the north end of Amelia Island at heavy woods bordering Egan's Creek where final plans were made for the assault. Led by Conole Thornton Posey late of the U. S. Army (McGregor being 2nd in command.) They advanced across the marsh in order of twos and threes. A strategy devised to deceive the Spaniards into believing that this was only the advance guard when in reality it was the entire force. They demanded surrender, and through the cowardice of the Spanish commander in Fernandina (Morales) and through their own strategy, won without bloodshed and with the firing of only one shot, from the Block House, without orders. Over the captured fort McGregor ran up the "Green Cross of Florida," his flag. After taking command of Amelia Island McGregor in a proclamation offended the U. S. Government. However, he feeling firmly seated in his conquest, he arranged his system of government for Fernandina and his plans for the advance on St. Augustine. His first blunder was in not advancing immediately on St. Augustine. Another mistake was in seizing thirty-one slaves and selling them for the benefit of the Government. Florida was now becoming somewhat alarmed at the conduct of his outposts. Planters petitioned the American Government for permission to place their Negroes elsewhere for their safety. Outposts degenerating, roving and plundering, authorized by McGregor in some of their activities to capture small Spanish vessels along the coast. Brushes of this kind indicate plainly that the assistance of Spanish American had been lost to the cost of South America liberty. At this time his forces numbered about 100. Ever changing for various causes. He had complete jurisdiction over the island of Amelia notwithstanding the antagonism in St. Augustine.

In July a French vessel was brought to the port of Fernandina and in a difference of opinion between McGregor and Judge John D. Heath as to the rights to claim this prize, Heath resigned and Jared Irwin was made president of a commission of five to succeed him (More later on Jared Irwin.) McGregor forces were gradually melting away at this time. (August of same year) as he, McGregor, had failed to live up to his obligations to the people of Georgia things were going from bad to worse. At this time

a Spanish spy secretly entered Fernandina and discovered the small number of McGregor's followers and the amount of his resources. Not long after this McGregor received word that Spain aided by Florida militia were planning to attack Amelia Island. Realizing the danger, in a candid manner he confided to his men the danger of defeat and his anxiety of victory. Some remained with him, many departed, leaving him with only twenty-five men. Realizing he must abandon his desire to conquer Florida, he loaded his baggage on a brig, so in case reinforcements did not arrive, he intended to abandon the Island. Small reinforcements arrived in a few days in command of Commodore Taylor. He at this time also received word that a large reinforcement was leaving New York, headed by Ruggles Hubbard high sheriff. Heartened by this news he immediately began strengthening his forces in defense of Fernandina. On August 21 he ordered a blockade over the entire Florida coast, from the southern end of Amelia Island around to Perdido River. Enforcemen s in charge of Commodore Taylor of the Amelia Navy.

On August 29 of the same year the brig "Morgiana" with Ruggles Hubbard high sheriff of New York arrived. But he had no reinforcements, and no money or munitions, only word from New York that his supporters in the north contemplated the retention of Amelia Island as a rendezvous for their privateers. On September the 4th, McGregor discouraged and realizing the inadequacy of his forces against a rumored 500 men gave up his command turned over the island to Irwin and with his wife, went aboard the brig and sailed away. No further word was heard of him for ten days but it is believed that from the seclusion of some near by spot he viewed the battle of Amelia. After many and varied adventures in other places and lands he died, after being reinstated with the Venezuela Government, in Caracas, 1845. Thus ended the colorful life of a Brigadier General, McGregor McGregor.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith:

Authorities Used in Making Investigation:

Suggested Inscription for Marker: June 29, 1817. Landing of Gregor McGregor, a Scotchman in the British Army.

Investigator: A. M. Partridge

Historical site: Osceola's Camp

County: Orang

City or Town: Winter Park, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: Place marker east side Interlachen Ave.
at Morse Park.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site. Noting Outstanding Features: Beautiful residential section. In Morse Park (private) down close to Lake Osceola will be found an Indian Mound, and on the cypress tree at edge of lake are markings supposed to represent Indian headdress.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Osceola used this as his Camping Grounds when in this section.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Clara Guile, daughter of Dr. W. A. Guild, early settler W.P.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Osceola's Camp. Used by Seminoles under Osceola during the Seminole Indian Wars.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

Historical Site: Fort Maitland

County: Orange

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Marker for Ft. Maitland will be found on east side of highway, 2.4 miles north of City Hall in Winter Park and .6 miles south from cross road to Post Office at Maitland, Florida.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Marker placed on private property between Maitland and Winter Park, Florida.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Established 1838, by Lt. Col. Alexander C. W. Fanning, used as stockade during war between United States and Seminole Indians. Named in honor of Capt. William S. Maitland, 2nd Artillery.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: D.A.R. History Dr. W. F. Blackman.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Marked by D.A.R.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

Historical Site: Fort Gatlin

County: Orange

City or Town:

Exact or Approximate Location: Ft. Gatlin is located 3½ miles south of Orlando and ½ mile east on Gatlin Avenue. Route to follow is Dixie Highway South, Tampa Road, turning east on Gatlin Ave. and just beyond paved road will find marker.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Small shop near where Gatlin Avenue leads off of highway/

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and persons Connected Therewith: Established 1837. Named for Dr. John S. Gatlin, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, who was killed in Dade Massacre December 1835. Captain Aaron Jerigan Commanded Fort.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Drake - Dr. W. F. Blackman
History Orange Co. - Mrs. W. C. McLean, P. R. DAR

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Marked by D.A.R.

Investigator: Grace P. Butchelder

Historical Site: General Taylor's Military Road.

County: Orange

City or Town: East of Orlando, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: Marker outside fence on west side of airport.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: On outskirts of Orlando, Fla., on hard surfaced road. Airport along this site.

Is site now properly marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Information given on Fort Gatlin and Fort Maitland cards.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Mackay - Blake Map

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Gen. Taylor's Military Road. Route used between Ft. Maitland and Ft. Gatlin during Seminole Wars.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

Historical Site, Eastermost Point in Florida "Cape Corrientea".

County, Palm Beach,

City or Town, Palm Beach.

Exact or Approximate Location. On the beach across Lake Worth opposite the city park in Kelsey City.

Present Appearance of Site Noting Outstanding Features. A rocky projection into the Atlantic Ocean, an outcropping of rock about twelve feet above low tide, running about 150 yards on the beach. A grassy sand dune between fifteen and twenty feet high covered with cacti, sea grape, palmettoes, small live oaks, and undergrowth, on the shore. Many small sea shells on the beach.

Many fishing vessels, from Riviera and Palm Beach, fishing off this point, both sporting and commercial fishing. I counted 97 boats.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief description of events and persons connected therewith. On Sunday May 8th, 1513, Ponce de Leon and crew, doubled the cape of La Florida which they named "Cabo de Corrientes," because the water ran so swift there, that it had more force than the wind, and would not allow the ships to go forward, although they put out all sails. The water was clear with a depth of six fathoms on the average.

Authorities used in making investigation. U. S. Army Engineers Aerial Maps. Fla. Historical Society Quarterly, Vol xlv. No. 1, July 1935, pages 18, 48, 65.

Suggested Inscription for marker. The eastermost point in Florida lies across this bridge over 4,000 feet north. It is accessible to pedestrians on the beach. Ponce de Leon named the point, "Cape Corrientas." Sunday May 8th, 1513.

Investigator. J. D. Peebles.

The site is in the city limits of Palm Beach, Govt. Plot 1, Section 23, Township 42, Range 43.

For historical and geographical purposes it would be a good idea to build a concrete marker on the rocky projection. One that would be visible to ships at sea, and could be seen from the pier at Palm Beach, as well as from the Breakers Hotel.

The marker for this card should be placed on State Highway # 4, in Riviera at the corner of the street leading to the bridge to Singers Island.

Although this property is in the town limits of Palm Beach, it has never been laid off in streets, but some building lots have been sold but never developed, except for the building of the Blue Heron Hotel, by Mrs. Singer. The project collapsed on account of the depression, and the incomplete hotel building of steel and concrete still stands as a monument to the depression. This point is approximately 103 miles east of Jacksonville.

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Historical Site, old Fort Jupiter.

County, Palm Beach.

City or town, Jupiter.

Exact or Approximate Location, Pennock Plantation Jupiter. Spot for marker.

State Highway # 4.

Present appearance of site, noting outstanding features. Used as a cow pasture. No buildings left.

Is site now properly marked? No.

Brief description of the events and persons connected therewith- Fort Jupiter was established Feb. 21st. 1855, occupied by Battery D, U. S. Artillery. Commanded by Jos A. Haskins, 85 men, later Capt. Jas. Roberts was in command. The fort was abandoned in 1857. Used for Indian control.

Authorities used in making investigation. History of Jupiter, Elsie Jackson.

Suggested inscription for marker. West of this point stood old Fort Jupiter on the Pennock Plantation. Used for Indian control, the fort was established in 1855. Breastworks, a brick oven, timbers full of bullets, were found by the Pennocks on the site of the fort.

Investigator, J. D. Peebles.

Historical site. Celestial Railroad.

County. Palm Beach.

City or Town. Jupiter to Juno.

Exact or Approximate location. Juno. State Highway No. 4.

Present Appearance of site noting outstanding features. A tourist camp on the Beach close by, but all signs of the Ry. station are gone.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes, with concrete marker. The Pioneers have a very happy recollection of the "Celestial Railroad" and are anxious for its terminus at Juno to be marked.

Brief description of events and persons connected therewith. In 1888 a narrow gauge railroad was built from Jupiter Inlet to Juno at the head of the Lake Worth, to take the place of the old stage line. The Sax. Tampa and Key West Ry. built it. Steamers on Indian River and on Lake Worth connected with it for transportation of passengers further north and south. The railroad brought more development to Palm Beach, more building, visitors settlers, real estate values increased. It was called the Jupiter & Lake Worth Railroad but known popularly as the "Celestial Railroad" on account of the names of the stations "Jupiter, Mars, Venice, Juno."

Authorities used in making investigation. Mrs. Lila J. Denick-C. C.

Chillingworth, Lake Worth Historian.

Investigator. J. D. Pebbles.

The Pioneers have a very happy recollection of the "Celestial Railroad" and are anxious for its terminus at Juno to be marked.

Historical Site: Birthplace of Commercial Flying

County: Pinellas

City or Town: St. Petersburg

Exact or Approximate Location: South side of fill forming approach to Municipal Pier

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Converted into Children's playground.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Two-plane hangar housed two world-famous planes. One, a Benoist, piloted by Tony Janus, (killed 1916, World War, Russia), made first commercial flight in world, January 1, 1914. Cargo; a ham. Paid passengers were A. C. Pheil (deceased), who paid \$400 for trip, and Noel A. Mitchell, both former mayors this city. In 1934 National Airlines celebrated 20th anniversary and gave Mr. Mitchell nationwide trip over their lines. Other plane, home-built, named "Sunshine," pilot Johnny Green, (deceased), made first commercial flight from U. S. to a foreign country, 1914, Key West to Havana, Cuba, with cargo and paid passengers. Hangar later destroyed by high winds.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: M. C. Hunter Charles G. Blake

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Nellie Horn

Historical Site: Fort Harrison

County: Pinellas

City or Town: Clearwater

Exact or Approximate Location: Harbor Oaks. Druid Road and Orange Place. Clearwater.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Now it is the sumptuous estate of Roberts S. Brown, in beautiful residential section of city. No trace remains of the log building which housed an average of 340 commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Sixth U. S. Infantry. Officially located by the Hon. Herbert J. Drane and Col. Howard D. Landers, head of the historical section of the U. S. War Department in 1931. The spring which led to its selection as a suitable place for the fort still supplies plenty of water, which is now diverted to four lily ponds. In 1895 Mr. Brown erected a beautiful memorial tablet, suitably inscribed.

Is Site Now Properly Marked?

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: This fort was established April 2, 1841. Located in latitude 28, about 35 miles west of Fort Brook, and stood on a bluff 25 feet above sea level, fronting on the bay between two and three miles wide. From two to seven companies were stationed in fort under command of Col. Gustavus Loomis. Major William Hoffman, Captain A. Cody, Captain Gustavus Door and Captain George Andrews all known to have been stationed here. Fort Harrison was abandoned November 1, 1841.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Records U. S. War Department History Clearwater (Mss. in library)

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Nellie Horn

Historical site: Captain James P. McMullen Homestead

County: Pinellas

City or Town: Coachman Station

Exact or Approximate Location: Coachman Station, 4 miles N. and E. of Clearwater. Just a few feet off Coachman Rd.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Though the marker placed by the D. A. R. of Clearwater was unveiled February 22, 1936, restoration is not quite complete. The oldest log house, of the "double pen" type, with a breezeway dividing the two main floor rooms, still has the modern glass windows which the last tenant placed instead of the old shutters which originally covered the window openings. Other modern improvements which had been added during the past decade, were a brick chimney and fireplace to replace the old stick and plaster chimney, of the early days. It has been proposed that these be restored in their true type. Bronze marker on front: "Homestead of Capt. James P. and Elizabeth Campbell McMullen; oldest log cabin in Pinellas County. 1852."

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Oldest house built on sub-peninsula, in 1856. Log structure with hand hewn timbers. Was falling into decay when the D. A. R. recently restored it, furnishing it with replicas of the original, primitive benches and tables, several of the pieces being part of the McMullen furnishings. Home of the third of the original seven McMullen brothers who settled in Pinellas County before the War Between the States, coming in 1850. Type of architecture known as "double pen."

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: St. Petersburg Times, Feb. 19, 1936 W. L. Straub, History Pinellas County.

Suggested Inscription for Marker:

Investigator: Nellie Horn

Historical site; Military Camp Site U. S. Regulars, during the Spanish American War. May to August 1898

County; Polk

City or Town; Lakeland

Exact or Approximate Location; Area bounded on north by East Orange St.; south by Lake Morton Drive; east by South Iowa Ave.; west by South Tennessee Ave. Approximately 8 city blocks are in area. Is practically in center of the city. East Lime St. bisects N. to S.; Mass. & Key Aves. E. & W.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: With the exception of the Public Library, the entire area is residential, there being no vacant lots. The Library occupies, with its beautifully landscaped grounds, the area from Massachusetts Ave. on the west to Iowa Ave. on the east; and east Lime St. on the north, to Lake Morton Dr. on the south. The entrance of the Library on the south side of the building affords an unobstructed view of the Lake's palm and shrubery bordered shores, the splendid driveway entirely around the Lake and comfortable, well kept homes. Massachusetts and Kentucky Aves., both are north and south travel arteries, and Lime St. of east and west traffic.

Have not been able to acquire any information as the camp having a name.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: The Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts were camped in this area. These two regiments were Infantry U. S. Regulars, approximately three thousand men.

However, Gen. Young's Headquarters were not at this camp, but at the camp of The First Cavalry, Regulars, described on another card.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: R. O. Cresap, Mrs. Cowdrey; History Polk Co.; Florida Times Union 5/20/1898

R. O. Cresap celebrated his 92nd birthday on November 25, 1935. Resides in his home at 316 North Vermont St. Has lived in Lakeland fifty years. Mrs. Cowdrey has been a resident of Lakeland over forty years. She resides in her home at the corner of south Massachusetts Ave., and east Lemon St. She has a keen mind. Her information tallied exactly with that from the Florida Times Union and Citizen, May 20, 1898. She recently went over the camp site with a Spanish American War Veteran, a winter visitor here, who had been in the camp in 1898.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: SITE ENCAMPMENT. Seventy-first Infantry of New York, and Second Infantry of Massachusetts. Spanish American War. 1898.

would suggest; Marker be placed in grounds of Public Library, either to right or left of walk to main entrance, at the top of the terrace. Then a directional marker at intersection of east Lime St. and Taft Memorial Highway, which is at South Ingraham Ave. four squares due east of Library.

Investigator: Mrs. Mary Teegarden

Historical site; Military Camp Site U. S. Regulars, during the Spanish American War. May to August 1898. Tenth Cavalry-Negro Regiment.

County; Polk

City or Town; Lakeland

Exact or Approximate Location; North shore of Wire Lake, from the present intersection of Lake Wire drive, and Peachtree Street, north to Myrtle Street, west to Texas Ave. Then south in area to Lake shore.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features; This camp area, is now covered with comfortable homes, many of which are quite pretentious. Being one of the oldest residential sections of the city, a number of the homes are of the earlier type of architecture. A circular plot, planted with palms, marks the intersection of the hard surfaced road w around the Lake, and Peachtree St. and Missouri Avenue, which is the first street leading north from the Lake, through this area. While not the exact eastern boundary of the original camp site, is so near as to make this plot, before mentioned, the logical spot for a marker for the Camp site.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith; The Tenth Cavalry-Negro Regiment was encamped here enroute to Port Tampa for Cuba, during Spanish American War, May, 1898. General Pershing, then a Captain was in command of a company, in this camp. This regiment is reported to have seen active service in Cuba during the war.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation; R. O. Cresap, John Keen, Mrs. L. W. Cowdery, Lakeland. Florida Times Union & Citizen, 5/20/1898.

Suggested Inscription for Marker; Encampment Tenth Cavalry U. S. Regulars Negro Regiment Spanish American War, 1898

Investigator; Mrs. Mary Teegarden

Historical Site: Fort Blount

County: Polk

City or Town: Bartow

Exact or Approximate Location: City of Bartow was originally known as Fort Blount. County seat Polk Co. 275.8 m. via State 2 from Georgia line. 14 m. S. E. Taft Highway from Lakeland. Original Fort site was W. Southwest Bartow Court House on Mann's Pond.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The Fort Site, long since obliterated, is one of the older residence sections of Bartow. A number of old homes, with spacious lawns, fine old oaks, shrubbery, flower-beds, and kitchen-gardens and vine covered porches; and many more modern homes with equally as attractive, though less spacious grounds, now occupy this almost forgotten historic spot.

The home of Mrs. George Mann, southwest corner Main Street and Floral Ave. most nearly marks the Fort Site, being on the east bank of Mann's Pond, now almost entirely filled up.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Approximately 20 families fortified there during last Seminole War.

Reading Blount (nicknamed Riley) and family fortified there. A daughter, Mrs. B. J. Oleand, and Mrs. J. M. Hooker, (widow Col. Hooker) both now living in Bartow, were fortified there when 5 or 6 years of age. Col. Winfield Scott stopped there for a time. Large number Bartow residents, direct descendants families fortified there. Twelve men killed in one raid by Indians on Fort Blount.

There were some conflicting reminiscences concerning the size of this fort, therefore the location of the site in relation to the present homes and city streets is not absolutely definite.

Would recommend that site marker be placed at southwest intersection of Main Street and Floral Ave. in the northeast corner of the lawn of Mrs. George Man's home.

Since the city itself was known as Fort Blount, until in 1866, perhaps the most conspicuous location for a commemorative marker, would be in the southwest corner of the County Court House lawn.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Oleand; Dallas Tillis, Bartow. History Polk County by M. F. Hetherington.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: SITE FORT BLOUNT. SEMINOLE WARS name changed in 1866 to Bartow.

Investigator: Mrs. Mary Teegarden

Historical site: Fort Gibson

County: Polk

City or Town: Bartow

Exact or Approximate Location: Main building of the Carpenter's and Joiner's Home, occupies the exact spot of site of Fort Gibson, on the southeast shore of Lake Gibson, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north on Florida Ave. from its intersection with Main St. Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inside grounds of Home. From intersection Main St. and Florida Ave. go north on Florida Ave. (State Road 2), three and one-half miles, to entrance to Carpenter's and Joiner's Home, turn in through arch way at entrance, and go approximately one mile to main building, which is on site of Fort Gibson.

Marker at entrance to grounds of United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiner's Home: Site of Fort Gibson of Seminole War period, now occupied by Home. Drive in, and follow drive way to main building.

From Providence Road, which divides property of United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiners, organization, running south into Lakeland, the distance from the entrance to the Fort site now the location of the main building of the Home, is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Fort site can also be reached via N. Florida Ave. from Main and Florida Ave., to hard road to left, known as the Griffin Road, distance approximately one and seven-eighths due west to intersection with hard road known as the Providence Road. Thence due north three and one-half miles, to entrance to grounds of the United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiners. Fort site is approximately one-half mile from this entrance, and is now occupied by the main building of the Home.

State Highway No. 2

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The beautiful Carpenter's and Joiner's Home with its spacious grounds, occupies site of Fort Gibson. Broad driveways and walks lead over the landscaped grounds, under moss hung oaks and tall pines, between clumps of blooming shrubs and flower beds. The Golf Links spread smoothly mowed greens to the south of the main drive way. Between the main building and the Lake, to the north, are the laundry, garages, shops and other utility buildings. The surrounding acres, all the property of the National Organization of Carpenter's and Joiners, are covered with fine groves of citrus trees. The comfortable home of the Superintendent faces State 2 at the entrance of the grounds.

Is site now properly marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Fort Gibson was one of the largest log strongholds in this section of the State, and was the scene of numerous attacks by the Indians. Located near the Lake which teems with fish, with an abundance of game in the woods, and good farm land, the country was coveted by both Indians and whites. Also, was on the direct trail from Tampa Bay into the interior of the State near present site of Gainesville. Jim McClelland, now 83 years of age, living near Eton Park, was in the Fort when about 8 years old.

Mr. Vincent Stephenson, who claims to be the oldest settler of the city of Lakeland, now living, says Fort Gibson was named for Maj. Gibson (given name unknown), who was stationed there with a battalion. Was in use about three years, during last Seminole War, and occupied area approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square. All the women and children of the surrounding country were sheltered there, with a guard while Maj. Gibson and troops were fighting the Indians. Mr. Stephenson was 19 years of age when, with his parents and seven brothers, he came to their homestead on Lake Hunter, here. He says he covered all this section of the State when a young man, working with a Surveyors crew, and hunted and fished all over it. Saw remains of Fort, and talked with survivors of Indian raids.

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Fort Gibson - 2

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Hon. John Keen, Lakeland,
Jim McClelland, Eton Park; Henry Holingsworth, near Griffin Station.
Suggested Inscription for Marker: SITE OF FORT GIBSON Sheltered
settlers during Seminole Wars. 1835-1858
Investigator: Mrs. Mary Teegarden

Historical Site: Fort Meade

County: Polk

City or Town: Fort Meade

Exact or Approximate Location: Fort Meade, located on the west bank of Peace River, at the town of Fort Meade, approximately 12 and three-quarters miles south of Bartow, on US 17 and Florida 2. Fort site now the Varn home and grove, 1 mile N. E. of RR. station.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The "Varn" home and large orange grove, now occupy the area once the location of the Fort, named in honor of the man who by his faithfulness, and loyalty, justly deserved it, George Gordon Meade. All traces of the Fort have long since disappeared. A paved road leads to the "Varn" home, which has for neighbors a number of other attractive, prosperous homes. To reach, turn to the left on paved road which goes past the school house, and Baptist Church a distance of one mile.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Fort Meade figured conspicuously in both Seminole Wars. Many families of white settlers were sheltered there, and it was one of the largest of the Forts in use at that time. George Gordon Meade was 2nd Lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery when ordered to Florida to the outbreak of the Seminole War. Served one year, stricken with fever, returned to ordnance work in Watertown Arsenal. After two years of typographical work in the Florida reefs, returned to active service against the Seminoles.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Arthur Hancock, Fort Meade.

Biographical Sketch of Gen. Meade.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: FORT MEADE SITE. Used during both the Seminole Indian Wars. 1835-1858.

Investigator: Mrs. Mary Teegarden

Historical site: Brown's Landing

County: Putnam

City or Town: Palatka

Exact or Approximate Location: Located four miles south of Palatka on the west bank of the St. Johns River. Azalea Gardens 4 miles South on first road to left.

State Highway No.

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: The site is a high bluff overlooking the St. Johns River, and is used for a boat landing and picnic grounds.

There is a hard surfaced road from Palatka to this site.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Capt. Dickins with fifty men and two field pieces moved from Palatka to Browns Landing. Reaching Browns Landing about dark, Dickins ordered a halt about three hundred yards from the river, and asked Lieut. Bates to unlimber his guns and move them into position at the landing. The gun boat Ottawa carrying twelve guns, and a transport Columbine; were anchored not more than two hundreds yards from the landing. Just as Dickins was ready to fire, the enemy lighted up their boats, making a fine target for the battery. The guns being well arranged, one for the gunboat and the other for the transport, the order was given to fire. The most untimely and unwelcome surprise created great confusion on board. The admirable management of our guns gave us the advantage of twenty eight rounds before the enemy opened up. The transport as soon as she hoisted anchor, became badly crippled, left without firing a gun. By the time the Ottawa was ready for action, and at each round pored into us a heavy broadside. The night was very dark and could only see us by the flash of our guns. Appreciating the great danger of our command, Capt. Dickins ordered Lieut. Bates to move his guns and carry them off, which was done in the best order, and with admirable coolness, by the brave and determined little band. The injury of the Ottawa was such, she did not move off for thirty hours. The report of her loss was several killed and wounded, not a man was lost on our side. May 22, 64.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: History: Capt. Dickins and his Men, by Mrs. Dickinson.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Assault on the gun boat Ottawa and transport by Capt. Dickins and his men. May 22, 1864.

Investigator: S. Reese Bowen

Historical site: Fort Pierce

County: St. Lucie

City or Town: Fort Pierce

Exact or Approximate Location: One half mile from Court House on Indian River Drive.

State Highway No. 162

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: A rolling grassy plot, never having been leveled or used in any way other than for a home site. Marker was placed directly facing Indian River Drive. Bricked in spring used by soldiers is located east of highway on bank of Indian River.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Fort Pierce was built and soldiers stationed there to protect white settlers from Indians during Seminole war, 1838-1842. Tecumseh Sherman, later General Sherman, is said to have spent some time at the Fort prior to the Civil War.

Authorities Used in Making Investigations: Old residents and history
Suggested Inscription for Marker? 1838-1842. Erected July 4th, 1925 by Cora Stickney Harper Chapter Daughters of the Revolution to Mark Fort Pierce.

Investigator: Ouida Daniels

Historical Site: Fort Capron

County: St. Lucie

City or Town: St. Lucie

Exact or Approximate Location: Three miles north of Ft. Pierce.

State Highway No. 162

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: A residence has been built on Ft. Capron site, a brick well, made when the fort was built and used by the soldiers, is situated approximately seventy-five feet of marker - west.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes D.A.R.

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Soldiers were stationed at Fort Capron 1850-1859 to protect white settlers from Indians. Ft. Capron Trail was made during that time, from that point across the State. A chain of similar forts were located along this trail.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Daughters of the Revolution and the other old settlers.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: 1850-1859 Erected July 4th, 1925
Cora Stickney Harper Chapter Daughters of the Revolution Marking Ft.
Capron.

Investigator: Auida Daniels

Historical Site: Ankona Cemetery

County: St. Lucie

City or Town: Ankona

Exact or Approximate Location: Seven miles south of Ft. Pierce

State Highway No. 162

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Well kept cemetery with monument at entrance.

Is site Now Properly Marked? Yes Citizens of St. Lucie County

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: This monument was erected in 1926 by citizens of St. Lucie County to commemorate the first white settlement on Indian River under the Armed Occupation Act, 1843 to 1849. One of the settlers was killed by an Indian and the others fearing a general Indian uprising, abandoned their homes going by boat to St. Augustine. This settlement was founded by Captain Mills Akott Burnham.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: East Coast Florida Memoirs 1837-1886 written by Robert Ransom of St. Augustine. Also old settlers in that locality.

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Ankona To commemorate the first white settlement on Indian River under the Armed Occupation Act. From 1843 to 1849.

Investigator: Ouida M. Daniels

Historical site: General Taylor's Military Road

County: Seminole

City or Town: Fern Park, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: Near Fern Park Postoffice

State Highway No. 2

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Section occupied by Ferneries and an old packing house.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? No

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Information given on Fort Read card.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Mackay-Blake Map. Dr. W. P. Blackman

Suggested Inscription for Marker: General Taylor's Military Road.

Route used between Fort Read and Fort Maitland during Seminole Wars.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

Historical Site: Fort Read

County: Seminole

City or Town: Sanford, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: Approximately one and one half miles south of Lake Monroe on west side of Mellon Ave. (one mile east of business center of Sanford, Florida.)

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: Residential section.

Is Site Now Properly Marked? Yes

Brief Description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Used as commissary and barracks. This fort being a mile and a half farther back in the woods than Ft. Mellon, the soldiers would signal to Ft. Mellon if they saw the Indians in the surrounding country.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Sprague

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Marked by D.A.R.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

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Historical Site: Fort Mellon

County: Seminole

City or Town: Sanford, Florida

Exact or Approximate Location: One mile east of business center of Sanford, Fla. and three blocks south of Lake Monroe on Mellon Ave.

State Highway No. 17

Present Appearance of Site, Noting Outstanding Features: At east end of main business section.

Is site now properly marked? Yes

Brief description of Events and Persons Connected Therewith: Fort Mellon established by Lt. Col. A.C.W. Fanning 1836. Lt. Col. W.S. Harney, 2nd dragoons, reached the fort Feb. 6, 1837 and an attack was made by King Phillip and his son Coacoochee on Feb. 8, 1837. Second Lt. Thomas manned six pounder on Santee Steamboat. Capt. Charles Mellon was among the first killed in this attack.

Authorities Used in Making Investigation: Sprague

Suggested Inscription for Marker: Marked by D.A.R.

Investigator: Grace P. Batchelder

Note: This site has had three names:

Camp Monroe, named after author of Monroe Doctrine

Camp Fanning, named after Lt. Col. A. C. W. Fanning

Fort Mellon, named after Capt. Chas. Mellon

Mellonville was trading post for many years. The village of Sanford was settled near by and in its more rapid growth absorbed the village of Mellonville. One cannot establish original boundary lines of Mellonville.

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